The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,063.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs. 5	0
Second do ..... „ 2	8
Third do ..... „ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second do ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

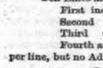
For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin..... 4
„ Beitanghierry	27	„ Colombo..... 5
„ Vingorla	27	„ Galle 6
„ Carwar.....	28	„ Negapatam 9
„ Mangalore	29	„ Madras 11
„ Cannanore	30	„ Cocanada 13
„ Tellicherry	30	„ Visagapatam 14
Oct.		
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam 14
„ Beypore.....	1	„ Gopaulpore 15
„ Cochin	2	Fales Point..... 16
„ Allepey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA..... 17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd October 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH 20
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Fao 20
„ Guadur.....	7	„ Bushire 21
„ Muscat.....	9	„ Linga 24
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas 25
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat..... 27
„ Bushire	16	„ Guadur 29
		Nov.
„ Fao	17	„ Kurrachee 1
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY 4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cotter, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDO.

THE s. s. EARL CANNING will be despatched to the Red Sea Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th October, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddo and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. A. SHEPHERD,
33, Meadow Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about 8th proximo.)

MESSRS. GRAY, DAWES & Co.'s new and powerful Steamer BAGHDAD, 1,280 gross registered tons, John Templeton, R. N. R., Commander.

This Vessel has exceptionally good accommodation for forty-first, and fifteen second, class Passengers. A Stewardess is carried, and, if necessary, the services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class, to Liverpool.....	£50,
2nd Class, ditto	£30,
1st Class, to Suez	£20,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have such an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class. .....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., over weight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Second Class, £1. Children under 3 years, free, 2nd Class 200 lbs., Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports to be touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Asiatic Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Singapore, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,215 tons, and 400 H.P.) Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 650 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	36	22	8
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa.....	52	36	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government)—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtor.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 (	2 (	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtor Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay. J. A. SHEPHERD.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EA-T, from Calcutta, are informed of the ARRIVAL of the SHIP, and are requested to SEND OFF THEIR BOATS alongside the ship for their respective CARGO, otherwise the same will be landed by the Master at the risk of the concerned.

Captain Callender will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent Ship East.

Bombay, 23rd September 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

A quantity of bottle and pint Beer
25 Cases Bottled Sherry
250 Casks Rowland Cement
By order of Mooljee Treecumdass, on account and at the risk of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co—
Z on the right side and A C G in triangle 1704-13—70 pieces Coloured Casimere Cloth, more or less eaten by moths.
On account of whom it may concern—
30 Cases Crackers
By order of Bhug obhoy Premchund, and on account of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co—
150 Kegs of 1 cwt each, Iron Cut Nails
8 Cases, 300 pieces Turkey Red Swiss Prints

Bombay, 27th September 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARTOORDA.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Kesserowoo, Widow and Executrix of the late Canjee Khets ji, the Mortgagee, on account of Chintaman Luxuman, the Mortgagor, all that piece of ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Coombhartoodka, bounded on the east by the house of Maharaj and a public road called Coombhartoodka, on the west by the chawl belonging to Pathboodas Sukidass, on the north by a passage and the house of Juyaram Raven, and on the south by a passage and house of Abhjee Suckojee admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 4, and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 456.

SALE of Valuable Dwelling-houses, situated in Trinity street, near Trinity Chapel,

(If not previously disposed of by private contract).

ON SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, the following two very eligible investments:—

Lot 1.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Trinity Street, measuring 34 feet in breadth and 53 feet in length, bounded on the east partly by stables belonging to Dady Sorabjee Suntook, and partly by a public passage; on the west by a public passage on south by property of Dady Sorabjee Suntook; and on the north by the next described property, and assessed under No. 51.

Lot 2.

All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate in Trinity Street, on the west side thereof, measuring 46 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, bounded on the east partly by the stables of the said Dady Sorabjee Suntook, and partly by a public passage; on the west by a public passage; on the south by the messuage or tenement last described; and on the north by property of Eduljee Sapoorjee, and assessed under No. 60.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

NEW

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER,

TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE,

WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLA

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

AN ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL PAPER, WITH A PLEASANT SURFACE, FOR THE HALF ANNA POSTAGE.

5 Quires of Pape and 100 Envelopes .....Rs. 2 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FITZGERALD HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, (Next to the Synagogue). Good accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the very best Brands.

A First-class Billiard Table on the premises.

CHARGES MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN to the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is situated in a breezy locality under the pleasant shade of large forest trees, which dimpse the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. He has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND CO.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HELLER'S WONDERS,

WILL ARRIVE BY NEXT MAIL FROM GALLE.

☞ ROBERT HELLER. ☜ ROBERT HELLER.

HELLER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

MAGICAL. MUSICAL. HUMOUROUS.

HELLER'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.

BRILLIANT SOLOS.
FANTASIAS.
MUSICAL SKETCHES.
BAGATELLES.

☞ MISS HAYDEE HELLER. ☜ MISS HAYDEE HELLER.

SUPERNATURAL VISION.
MARVELS OF NECROMANCY.
ASTOUNDING OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.
REALMS OF THE SUPERNATURAL.
SOLVING THE MYSTIC PROBLEM.

Full particulars in future Advertisement.

J. W. SMITH, Business Manager.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (now in voluntary Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, will be HELD at the Office of the Liquidators, near Raikhud Gate, at 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th of October 1871, for the following purposes:—

1. To hear the Liquidators' Report and receive their Accounts showing the manner in which such winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed.
2. And, if approved, to adopt the same.
3. And also to pass a Resolution dissolving the said Company, and also to transact such other business which may be deemed advisable for the purpose aforesaid.

ધામાભાઈ હરીશંગ, } Liquidators.
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, }

Ahmedabad, 25th September 1871.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF STEAM COAL.—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, up till noon on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, for the following Shipments, viz, about

1,420 Tons West Hartley, ex Morning Star,
1,500 Tons Glasgow Hard Splint, ex Madras,

both recently landed, and now stored on the Elphinstone Bunder.

The Coal will be weighed, and delivery must be taken with all practicable despatch.

Terms—Payment to be made by instalments in Nett Cash before Delivery Orders are granted.

W. NICOL & Co.

MOULVIE LIAKUT ALI, the renowned REBEL CHIEF of 1857, now on trial for his life.

Carte But Vignetted.....Per Copy Rs. 1, Postage ½ Anna.
Large Cabinet Bust ..... „ „ 2 „ „
☞ Annas Stamps received from Outstations.

J. NEWMAN, Photographer,
Elgin Road, Allahabad.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 719 of 1869.

MAHOMED CHOWJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Merchant, carrying on business in Apollo Street, within the Fort, Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CASSUM HAJEE, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khaduck Road, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay .....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 27th day of October next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immovable Property, issued on the 23rd day of September instant, in the above Suit, will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, on the Premises, the undermentioned Immovable Property of the abovenamed Defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Eduljee Nowrojee Road, Lower Colaba, on the west side of the said Eduljee Nowrojee Road, in the Fort Division, Sub District of Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, containing by admeasurement one hundred square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Eduljee Nowrojee Road, on the west by Hamalwady, on the north by the house of Bapoo Balloo Godgoy and also by a sweepers' passage common to the aforesaid two houses, and on the south by the house of Janoo Dharamsee, and the said house former y was and now is in the occupation of Canjoo Ghatee and other tenants, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 4,653-10-11, for debt and interest (including the sum of Rs. 225-0-9 paid into Court by the said Defendant), and the sum of Rs. 1,341-13-0, for costs, whereof the said decree still remains to be paid, and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 5,377-7-11, and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said decree until payment thereof by the said defendant.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent deposit money to be paid at the time of Sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 26th September 1871.
Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER,
SPENCER'S PATENT.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

It is the only FILTER that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bog, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20, purifies in 24 hours 10 to 15 gal.
No. 2, Rs. 28, „ „ 17 to 22 gal.
No. 3, Rs. 38, „ „ 25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.
A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with Order.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE LOVER'S LAMP,

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-8; Credit Rs. 5.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

		Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 Size CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine... per 1,000	Rs.	89 0	Rs. 98 0
No 1 „ HABANOS	„	84 0	92 0
No 2 „ CORTADOS	„	43 0	48 0
No 2 „ HABANOS	„	45 0	50 0
No 2 „ CAVITE BRAND	„	48 0	54 0
No 2 „ Do. do. in boxes of 200...per box		12 0	14 0
No. 3 „ CORTADOS	„ 1,000	40 0	45 0

Of the above; CLARO are light and delicately flavoured; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere:—

CABALLEROS, in boxes of 125.....per box.	21	8	24 0
LONDRES CLARO, do.	„	10 0	11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADRO, do.	„	21 8	24 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER, do.	„	18 0	20 0
YSUEROS, do. (expected shortly)...	„	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.
Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.
AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 1855 miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of Rs 50 (fifty) as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, may be deposited at the Public Works Office, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M. of the 30th September 1871, or may be despatched by post, registered, to the above address at Simla, so as to be delivered there not later than the evening of the 4th October, after which day no Tenders will be received.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Govt. of India,
W. C. RUNNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway.
P. W. Department, Somerset Buildings, Strand, Calcutta

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same. BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE!!!

THOSE CELEBRATED ENGLISH COMEDIANS,

MISS FANNY RAYNOR
AND
MR. W. BENNEE

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN BOMBAY.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland..... 1s. 11 5/16d. per Re.
At three months' sight..... 1s. 11 7/8d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. „
For smaller sums..... 1s. 10¼d. „

FRED. T. ATKINS, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October 1871, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st July 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Thomas Blaney as Director.
4.—To elect two Directors in the place of Messrs. Maxwell and Malins, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
6.—To pass a Resolution expressing the thanks of the Shareholders to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. on the occasion of their resigning the Treasurership.

By order of the Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 20TH SEPTEMBER to 6TH OCTOBER 1871, both days inclusive.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE.....3 & 5, George Street, Edinburgh.
LONDON ..... 82, King William Street, and 3, Pall Mall East (West-End Office).

EIGHTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

The REPORT on the INVESTIGATION of the COMPANY'S AFFAIRS, and DIVISION of PROFITS, as at 15th November 1870, can be had on application at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

The Company has divided Profits on eight occasions since its establishment in 1825.

The SURPLUS FUND divided among the Policy-holders in 1870, amounted to the large sum of £331,591-18-0.

Annual Income upwards of.....£ 700,000
Invested Funds, upwards of.....£1,400,000

The LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY,
Limited, Agents, Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September 1871.

NOTICE.—I, the Undersigned, do hereby give NOTICE unto the Public, that GAINOO GOPALLJEE BHALEYRAO has, by an Instrument of Mortgage, dated the 14th day of August 1871, written in the Mahrattee language and character, for the consideration therein mentioned, mortgage his house and premises, situate at Nowrojee Hill, 2nd Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK OF BOMBAY (1st Issue) have been in increased demand at Rs. 647-8. Spinning shares have also been enquired after. French Municipal Loan quoted at Rs. 125 per bond.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value of each Share.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	250	all	20 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New	647½
10,000	500	100	6 p ct.	Do 2nd Ex. Issue	185
18,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
17,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,540
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	142
150	5,000	1,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	925
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	395

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝-3⅛	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10⅜-1⅝	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43-1⅞	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1-1⅛	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19⅝-⅝	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75ps	Albert & Kumrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co	2,175
200	500	all	60do.	Do New	550
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,000
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co	3,200
150	8,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co	8,900
200	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	950
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	150 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	550x-d
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
250	1,000	1,000	200 "	Victoria Press, Malabar Hill	1,100
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timnevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
800	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,363
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,740
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	56*	Bombay United	1,650
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	315x-d
750	2,000	all		Dharamsey Khoolie	2,250
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,500
2,000	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,165
900	1,000	all	120 do.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,800 [illegible]
600	2,500	2,400	216 p.a.	Royal	2,350 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay 14
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China 1
.....	327	12	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East Indies Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co 8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 10 15/16d.
London	4 months' sight ...	1s. 11⅛-16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight ...	100¾
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	221
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	109 nl
Gold Leaf	16 1-16-d
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	16-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	103½
Four per cent	100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ...	103½
15 years' Debenture Loan	100
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	95½
Paris Municipal Loans (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	125

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Dunbar, Lieutenant, 97nd Highlanders, on sick leave, from Simla.

Baigrie, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Puchmurrie.

Hebbert, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.

Stewart, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Swindley, Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Sandwith, Colonel, 8th Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

Ellis, Ensign, 40th Regiment, Madras, to rejoin, to Cannanore.

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ...	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 760 to 800 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Vaikyrien	Edom	Colombo.
	Faiz Rahmee	Nacoda	Coast and Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Avoca, Babót, to China, &c.
Ship Queen of Nations, Kavanagh, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer China, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Ellora, to China, &c.
Steamer M S Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa.
Ship Futel Rahamon, Calcutta via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Euxine (s), 100 cases yellow metal sheeting and 100 cases copper sheeting, D Sassoon and Co; 2,012 bundles hoop iron, S Mooljee.

Valkyrien, 12 boxes gunpowder, S Veera.

Walamo (s), 2 cases gold thread, A Ahmedjee.

Bagdad (s), 20 cases yellow metal sheet, Leggatt and Co; 12 package hardware, T Admijee; 60 cases copper sheeting and 100 cases yellow metal sheeting, D Sassoon and Co.

Alabama (s), 100 cases port, Cutler, Palmer, and Co.

Cespatrick, 20 cases gin, Payne and Co.

White Adder, 10 cases champagne, Payne and Co; 10 cases gin, 20 cases claret, 5 cases moselle, and 13 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer, and Co.

Haddon Hall, 20 cases port, Cutler, Palmer, and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 10 cases cartridge paper, Peel, Cassels, & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 10 cases gunpowder, P Nanabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 150 bales cotton, M Munsookroy.

Perides, 46 bales cotton, H Toolseydass.

Ada (s), 100 bales cotton, C Tooljaram.

Tanjore (s), 100 bales wool, N Khuttow; 5 bales cotton and 45 bales wool, J Pursotum; 40 bales wool, M Damoder; 20 bales wool, L Govindjee; 25 bales wool, N Runsordas; 50 bales wool, M Luckmidass.

Bagdad (s), 30 bales wool, M Ramjee; 105 bales cotton, M Thackersey and Co; 1,750 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co; 25 bales wool, N Runsordass.

Euxine (s), 3,600 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee; 81 cwts horns, H Noormahomed; 51 bales cotton, L Nursey; 43 bales cotton, D Cursondass.

China (s), 622 bags rapeseed, S Tyabjee.

FOR LONDON.

Ada (s), 14 bales hides, P Assur; 2 cases feathers, H F Soares; 127 bags linseed and 1 bag surrseed, D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales hides, D Hassun; 24 cases mother o' pearl shells, G Somjee.

Tanjore (s), 3 boxes indigo and 47 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 8 bundles E. teeth, S Futtaybhoy; 696 pieces E. teeth, C Ebram.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, R Ragoonath.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia (s), 203 bales cotton, Reiil Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s), 24 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 37 chests M opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests M opium, S Bamanah; 16 chests M opium, C Ebram; 29 chests M opium, R Alladinbhoy; 8 chests M opium, H Habibbhoy; 8 chests M opium, A Budroodin and Co; 11 chests M opium, H A N Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Avoca (s), 57 chests M opium, B Eduljee.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

A CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,

Will be given in the TOWN HALL on

THURSDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER 1871,

At 9 o'clock P.M., precisely.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture, "La Dame Blanche" ... Boieldieu.
Chorus, "Oh! who will o'er the Downs" ... R. L. Pearsall.
Song, "Where is another, sweet as my sweet?" ... Sullivan.
Double Quartett, "Summer Song" ... Mendelsohn.
Messe Solennelle ... J. Schmuck.
(Kyrie, Gloria, Qui tollis, Quoniam, Cum Sancto Spiritu—with Orchestral accompaniment.)

PART II.

Overture, "Tancredi" ... Rossini.
Quartett, "The Two Roses" ... Werner.
Violin Solo, "Souvenirs d'Ernst" ...
Song, "The Storm" ... Hullah.
Chorus, "The Turkish Drinkis g Song" ... Mendelsohn.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5; Side Seats, Rs. 3 each; to be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. GIBSON & WOODHALL, Elphinstone Circle.

A Rough Sketch of the Reserved Seats may be seen at either of the above Addresses.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
JAMES LAFFEY, Esq., M.D. — W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLAKEY, Esq. — HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD. — W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq. — Rev. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq. — A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E. — N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DAVE, Esq. — G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq. — JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq. — A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—Mr. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—Mr. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ... 7½ "
Fourth and Fifth Classes ... 10 "

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BORN.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—DAVIES—September 23rd, at Mhow, by the Rev. F. Crombie, Henry Anderson Wilson, Esq., H. M. 59th Regiment, to Emma Octavia, eldest daughter of Major L. M. Davies, Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM—September 22nd, at Benares, the wife of Captain G. F. I. Graham, B. S. Corps, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871.

THE simple plan which Sir Leopold Heath had the frankness to recommend as the best which he could think of for securing the abolition of the East African Slave Trade—that England should take possession of the island of Zanzibar—is far too ambitious for the tastes of English statesmen of the present day, whom nothing alarms so much as the possibility of extending the boundaries of the English empire. The Select Committee of the House of Commons, however, being thoroughly sincere in its desire to put an end to the slave trade, has been convinced of the folly of attempting to stop the traffic while the Sultan of Zanzibar is allowed to maintain slavery as a domestic institution within the limits of his dominions. The report of the Committee, therefore, goes a good deal beyond that of the Abyssinian Commission in its recommendations as to the measures that should be taken to attain the desired end. The Government is advised at once to give notice to the Sultan, that, "as the "existing treaty provisions have been systematically evaded," England will make a new treaty with Zanzibar providing for the entire abolition of the slave trade, and will agree to settle a proportion of adult negroes in the island, whose labour shall be at the Sultan's disposal, provided His Majesty agrees to "such measures for their "protection and safety as might be deemed "necessary." There is no doubt that the only effectual way of getting rid of the traffic will be for the English squadron to take the whole control of it into its own hands instead of having its operations limited to certain parts of the coast; and we are convinced also that ultimately the trade of Zanzibar would become more prosperous with the help of free, than of slave, labour; but, if the Sultan demands compensation, it is better to pay him a few thousand pounds a year than by an unwise parsimony to run the risk of letting slavery continue to flourish for years in its last home.

A DELIGHTFULLY unconscious illustration of that old fable—"The Wolf and the Lamb"—is given this morning by Mr. Knight in the letter which we publish in another column. Our amiable and ingenuous correspondent, who a few months ago chose to revive a forgotten controversy about the house-tax in the most aggressive and rancorously personal speech that ever was published,—a speech in which everyone who might presume to differ from him was by anticipation denounced as "a twaddler," "a blockhead," "a noodle," "an idiot," "a liar," "a Dead-Sea ape," and we know not how many other terms of opprobrium taken from that copious vocabulary of abuse in which Mr. Knight's schoolboyish affectation of Carlylese permits him to indulge—this injured innocent and persecuted saint now comes forward with tears in his eyes to complain of "the abominable abuse" with which his pious meditations on the best means of promoting the welfare of the human race have been interrupted. This complaint is of a piece with the vehement protests Mr. Knight is constantly making against some supposed conspiracy of the Bombay newspapers to shut his mouth, the fact being that no man could show more ingenuity than he does in seizing opportunities to keep himself and his opinions constantly before the public, and that, with regard to his twaddling speech in particular, not satisfied with having it reported in the daily papers and published as a pamphlet, he has been reprinting it month after month in slightly varied forms in his *Indian Economist*, and will probably continue the practice, for the benefit of the select readers of that publication, till next Christmas. None of the "abominable abuse" which our correspondent declares to have been lavished upon him has come under our notice. It has been pointed out that his doctrine of one in eighty only of the population of Bombay being taxed is a mare's nest, and that his statement with regard to the house-tax—that in Bombay it falls on the owners alone—is an entirely new proposition in political economy, directly at variance with the teachings of Mr. Mill, whom nevertheless he had the audacity to cite as an ally of his own against "the noodledom of the place." These simple contradictions were due to the cause of truth, and have been made as briefly as possible; and Mr. Knight, in the tiresome and painfully confused letters he has addressed to us, has not really a word to say in reply, though after his fashion he tries to perplex the reader by writing at great length on matters which are wholly irrelevant to the question at issue. One might suppose from Mr. Knight's letters that whoever supports the house-tax must be opposed to the reclamation of the flats and the clearing away of the cocoanut plantations on the shore of Back Bay; nay, Mr. Knight even seems to think that he is the first man who ever suggested these sanitary reforms. But this is a mere artifice of a clever writer who has an unpopular cause to defend. Mr. Knight of course knows very well that the house-tax has as much to do with the reclaiming of swamps as with the construction of docks and piers, with the cutting of the Suez Canal or the piercing of Mont Cenis; and, with his permission and that of our readers, we will stick to the house-tax for to-day, and try if we cannot bring that discussion at least to an end.

The object of Mr. Knight's quotation from Mr. Mill was to show that the great economist only approved of a house-tax, "*in so far as it falls "on the occupier*"—Mr. Knight himself was careful to give point to his meaning by italicizing those words. Now, to show the "abominable" disingenuousness of this quotation, we need only say that the sentence is taken from a chapter in which Mr. Mill analyzes the house-tax in its "double aspect, as a tax on all "occupiers of houses, and a tax on ground-rents." In one paragraph he points out that the ground-rent forms but a small proportion of the annual payment made for the house, and is "a fit subject for peculiar taxation," and he winds up with the remark—"So far, therefore, as a house-tax "falls on the ground-landlord it is liable to no "valid objection." Then, opening the other branch of the subject, he goes on to say: "In "so far as it falls on the occupier, if justly "proportioned to the value of the house, it is one "of the fairest and most unobjectionable of all "taxes." If this exposure does not shame Mr. Knight, nothing will move him. As to the Bombay house-tax, we only wish it were true that the whole burden of it fell upon the house-owners. Considering that rich traders in this city are liable to hardly any Imperial taxation, there would be no injustice in making them contribute a very large proportion of the local taxes; and, as the house-tax yields but about one-fifth of the whole Municipal revenue, and the 15,000 house-owners, with their families and dependants, number probably 180,000 souls, or more than one-fifth of our nominal population,—that fifth, too, possessing perhaps as much wealth as all the rest of the inhabitants together,—what could possibly be fairer than that this class should pay the full amount of the tax? But, unfortunately, they cannot be made to pay it. We have tested Mr. Knight's assertion, that it is the practice to deduct the capitalized house-tax from the purchase-money of house property in Bombay—an assertion which would not help him much even if it were correct—by writing for information on the subject to one of the principal buyers of such property; and he says in reply—"Should the seller of a property have paid the "house-tax in advance, he claims it from the "purchaser from the date he (the purchaser) "receives the rent of the property." Exactly, because the purchaser recovers it out of the rent. Could there be a clearer proof that the tax is paid by the occupier? Even so, the house-tax is fairer than indirect taxes the burden of which would fall most heavily on the poorest. There is no chance, however, that the house tax will be reduced in Bombay; if any change at all is made, this tax will be raised in order that the duties on grain and firewood may be removed. Mr. Knight's policy has always been to exempt the rich native householders—whom he affectionately calls "the State"—from Imperial taxation by rackrenting the ryots, and from local taxation by levying octroi duties on the necessaries of life of the working classes; but his own clients now begin to see that this policy of confiscation is repudiated by all reasonable men. It is probable enough that Mr. Knight will go on deceiving himself to the end of the chapter about his power to carry out such a policy. He boasts of having fought the battle of the house-owners single-handed in 1868. But is it a matter for an Englishman who prides himself on his intellect and independence to boast of, that he made himself the mouth-piece of that dumb mass of capitalized selfishness which by its sheer deadweight overbore all opposition at the Bench of Justices in 1868? It was not the persuasiveness of his eloquence or reasoning, but the brute force of wealth and numbers, that won the day then; and the Justices of 1871 are far too intelligent and public-spirited to allow such a victory to be repeated.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC has sent us a copy of a Memorandum, which it must have been a most laborious work for him to compile, "On the Interchange of Traffic between the G. I. P. Railway and the Railways in the Bengal Presidency from the 1st May 1870 to 30th June 1871." The object of the Memorandum is to show what effect the opening of the through railway traffic has had in diverting trade from Calcutta to Bombay, or from the long sea route round Ceylon to the overland route across India. We give in another column Mr. Carnac's summary of the results for the year, but must defer any comments until we have had an opportunity of studying the whole Memorandum.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* expresses extreme disappointment at the failure of the Bombay press to criticize that part of the scheme for the conversion of the 5 per cent. loan which condemns the latest applicants to be paid off at par. "The small and poor holders," "the widow and orphan," are, he says, certain to be the last applicants, and it is unjust they should suffer the loss of the bonus granted to the other holders. But in the majority of cases the securities of widows and orphans and other small holders are kept in the custody of banks, which would certainly lose no time in making the necessary application to protect the interests of their clients. We admit, however, that in all such cases the Government of India ought to give publicity to its intentions by other means than the issue of a *Gazette Extraordinary*, which the newspapers are expected to copy. In England, all official notifications of general interest are now regularly advertised in the principal London and provincial newspapers; and we have no doubt that this very notification about the loan was published simultaneously in the chief papers of all the towns in the United Kingdon. Such extended publicity is far more necessary in this country than at home; indeed, Mr. R. H. Elliott, in his book on Mysore, declares that the people will never know what the laws of the country are until they are read out by the town crier in every village, besides being circulated in the native press. It is perfectly ludicrous how the tradition of advertising in *Government Gazettes* which nobody ever looks at is still revered by some departments of the State as the only respectable means of giving publicity to official documents. Long lists of articles to be sold by the Custom House authorities are advertised only in the *Government Gazette*, with the result that perhaps one contractor out of ten thousand sees them, and makes a fortune by buying the goods up. It would be far better worth the while of Government to strengthen the press generally by paying newspapers to do serviceable work of this kind, than to waste money in subsidising semi-official papers, which, as soon as their character is known, discredit both the men who conduct them and the Government that supports them.

IT is not generally known that Moulvie Liskat Ali was once a sepoy in the late 55th N. I. in No. 7 company. He took his discharge in 1852 at Jhansie after completing three years' service.

THE assassination of Mr. Justice Norman gave rise to several extraordinary rumours in Calcutta. It was even currently reported amongst the natives that Lord Mayo had been murdered at Simla.

WE are now told by the Lahore paper that the Viceroy is expected to visit the Punjab in November. If he does go, he will, we are informed, follow the Lieutenant-Governor through Kangra valley, and possibly visit the Palumpore Fair. He will also visit Chumba, and afterwards return through Umritsar to Calcutta, without visiting Lahore.

A NEW bridge of boats has just been constructed over the Ravee at Chichawutni on the road between that station and Jhung. Chichawutni is a station on the Mooltan line, about 120 miles south of Lahore. It is also on the Baree Doab canal, and is close to the Ravee. Jhung is on the Chenab near its junction with the Jhelum. The new bridge was opened for traffic on the 19th instant.

THE *Pioneer* announces the death, from dropsy, on Saturday last, of Mahender Narain Sing, C.S.I., Rajah of Bansee, at the early age of 45. The Rajah stood by us during the Mutiny and rendered great service to Brigadier Rowcroft's force while in the Bustee district. He was a determined foe to female infanticide, and received the thanks of Government on Mr. Hobart's report. The heir to the estate is a young man of 19.

WE (*Pioneer*) believe that still further movements of Civil Servants in the N.W. Provinces are about to take place. Mr. G. P. Money will go to Azimgurh as Judge and Mr. Vansittart vacates Bareilly. Mr. James Simson goes also to Azimgurh as Collector and Magistrate, Mr. Pollock reverting to the Collectorship of Mirzapore. Mr. Sandford will resume his appointment of Registrar of the High Court, and Mr. Tyrrell, now officiating in that office, will return to the Small Causes Court.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, published at Calcutta on Saturday, notifies that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Francis Baring Kemp to officiate as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William during the absence of the Hon. Sir Richard Couch, or until further orders.

A CAMP OF EXERCISE FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Up to the present no orders have been issued for a Bombay Brigade to join the Camp of Exercise at Delbi, nor what, if any, officers are to be present from Bombay. Might I suggest to the powers that be, that a small Camp of Exercise could be formed at Poona without any very great expense? In addition to the Poona Brigade, the following troops might easily remain at Poona for ten days or a fortnight :—

(A)—10th Regiment N. I. *en route* for Mhow, Right Wing from Malligaum to Poona; two marches and one day by rail, Malligaum being occupied by a couple of companies from Dhoolia. Left Wing from Thanna, one day, being relieved by two companies from Bombay.

(B)—8th Regiment from Ahmedabad.

(C)—13th Regiment from Surat *en route* for Nuggur, on being relieved by a wing of the Grenadiers.

(D)—Wing of the 28th Regiment from Sholapoor, one day by rail.

(E)—Wing of the 16th Regiment from Nuggur (*en route* to Mhow), two marches (40 miles) and one day by rail.

(F)—19th Regiment, by rail from Bombay.

We thus obtain five native infantry regiments, making seven with the two at Poona.

A, B, and F, would represent the extra cost to Government.

The Queen's Regiment at Colaba might also join, the journey only taking one day.

The Poona Horse from Seroor, and 3rd Hussars from Nuggur, would be a nice addition to the Cavalry.

Very little baggage and no families should be allowed. A force of nearly 10,000 men could thus be obtained, and the expense would not be very great.—Yours faithfully, SPURS.

THE INCIDENCE OF THE MUNICIPAL TAXES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After your note of this morning appended to my letter, I really no longer know what my offence is. For the *Times of India* makes it one thing, and you another. The former charges me with "audaciously torturing Mr. Mill's text," while you say that my offence "consisted in my interpolating the remark, "Remember it (the tax) is levied here on owner without power of recovery," "and you add, "this is simply a mis-statement." But it is absolutely true, and I refer you to the Municipal Act, to the Municipal Controller, and to every house-owner in the Island to confirm it. If you simply mean that, although the owner has no power of recovery, yet in some way or other the final incidence of the tax is upon the occupier, then that is the *petitio principii* which I traverse and deny, and upon which I challenge a reference to authorities. I say that the tax does *not* touch the occupier, and I am glad we have got so far, that, by implication, you allow this final incidence to be inexpedient to justify it. I am entitled, I think, to assume this from your note. Now, when two opposing statements are thus pitted against each other, and argument has been exhausted on each side, the only way to get the dispute settled is to refer it to authorities, and this I am anxious to do. But I have, in the meanwhile, good ground to complain of the abominable abuse which has been heaped upon me throughout the controversy by the other side, and is being still kept up in the columns of that highly respectable paper, the *Times of India*.

Allow me now to take up the Memo. published by the *Times of India* on the Incidence of the present taxes. It is really incredible that anyone should have ventured to write upon the subject, so ignorant of the process by which alone that incidence can be established. The only way to show the incidence of the indirect taxes of a City or Empire is to make careful and extensive enquiry into the *consumption*, by each class of the population, of the articles that are taxed. Now, the author of this Memo. simply divides the gross annual yield of the indirect taxes by the gross number of the people, and then assumes that the quotient represents their real incidence upon every man, woman, and child therein. In the next place, he assumes that every adult man in Bombay is the head of a family consisting of five persons, and proceeds to multiply this quotient by five; and he then holds up the product as the amount contributed by the labouring classes to the Town Duties. Let him divide the figure by 25, and he will be nearer the mark. For a chief peculiarity of the labouring population of Bombay is that it is an *adult immigrant population* with its families living in the Mofussil. The census of 1864, and a comparison of the *Birth rate* of the Island, with the Mortality Returns, shew that the labouring class of the Island is, in the main, an adult labouring class, both sexes of which are earning money, and burdened with very few children. Now, this is a statistic fact which must be taken into full account in such calculations as that under notice. Long before the census of 94,000 harbour and boatmen of Bombay, and the 94,000 domestic servants, 34,000 hamals, ramoscs, and soldiers, the 40,000 musicians, prostitutes, and beggars, and the 300,000 of the workman class. The author of this Memo. quietly assumes that four out of every five of these classes are women earning nothing and children, and that the fifth pays the taxes for the other four. In the last place he assumes that the house tax and the direct rates fall equally upon the whole population in much the same way, forgetting that the assumption is absolutely denied, and that a *prima facie* presumption, at all events, lies against it, in the fact that these rates fall in the first instance upon no more than 25,000 persons out of 800,000.

If the author of this Memo. will favour me with a call, or send me his name, I will give him Mr. Dudley Baxter's book upon the Incidence of Taxation at home, where he will see the process by which alone an enquiry of the order he has attempted can be conducted. The author makes the wild assumption that every working man in Bombay has to pay for the consumption of five persons, who dispose of as much wine, beer, spirits, tobacco, metals, timber, sugar, ghee, and grain, as the English merchant, or the Parsee millionaire, at the head of a family of equal strength, and then says: Behold! what the indirect taxes are! He might prove in the very same way that the property and income tax at home falls at the rate of 4s. per head upon the working man who is exempt from the tax altogether. Vast classes in Bombay never touch wine, beer, spirits, or tobacco; eat sugar only on rare occasions as sweetmeats; contribute the most infinitesimal sum to the metal and timber duties, and pay their share of indirect taxation simply in the impost upon their own personal consumption of grain and ghee. It is very doubtful if they pay any part of the impost on even those articles, owing to the unintelligent way in which the impost is levied in each case. For all practical purposes, it is simply true to say that the working classes of Bombay, who are desperate, pay no Municipal taxes whatever, and the proof of this I am quite ready to submit to any authorities that may be nominated.

ROBERT KNIGHT,
Indian Economist.

Bombay, 25th September.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE GERMAN WAR INDEMNITY.

PARIS, 26TH SEPT.

The Government are preparing for the early payment to the Germans of a fourth half milliard in Treasury Bonds, endorsed by the first houses in Europe, and payable in London in April and May next.

The disarmament of the National Guards at Lyons has terminated.

The Mont Cenis Railway will be opened for general traffic in the middle of October.

NEW YORK, 24TH SEPT.

Official reports from Washington state that the September corn crops are more favourable.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7¼d.

The sum of £104,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bombay mail of the 29th August was delivered in London to-day.

Arrived from Bombay, the Red Cross.

THE MUTINY IN GOA.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the following telegram :—

"GOA, 26TH SEPT., 4-40 P.M.

"Martial law has not yet been proclaimed.

"The Governor is awaiting a reply to a proclamation issued yesterday.

which is to be taken on the 15th December next throughout the Poona collectorate.—*Poona Observer.*

THE POMPADOURS' QUADRILLE PARTY.—On Wednesday night last the sergeants of H. M.'s Pompadours had a quadrille party in their Mess Rooms, to which a large number of their friends were invited. Dancing was kept up until an early hour in the morning.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA RIFLE GATHERING, after four days' hard shooting, is now concluded.

RESULTS.

THE LADIES' PRIZES.—1st, Gold Bracelet. Won by Lieut.-Colonel De Montmorency, 39th Regiment, Commandant, General Depot, Poona, 31 marks. 2nd, Gold Brooch.—Won by Captain Gillespie, 49th Regiment, Director of Gymnastics. 3rd, Gold Earrings.—Won by Mr. Smith, Finance Department, 28 marks.

THE POONA CUP was one of the greatest events of the meeting, and was shot for on the second day, Tuesday, in the presence of hundreds of spectators. It was won by the 56th (Pompadour) Regiment, Sergeant Instructor of Musketry Porter, 83rd Regiment, was the best at 500 yards. The Celerity and Precision Stakes were won by Major Laughton, Staff Corps.

SUNDAY last being the birthday of the Honorable Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., that gentleman entertained in the evening a large number of Parsee gentlemen of this station, as well as those who are amongst us from Bombay, and who have taken up their residence during the monsoon, which was a great success in every respect. After half-past 9 o'clock the guests commenced arriving at the "Fountain Hall," and shortly after this the large drawing-room was completely filled. On the occasion several Sirdars and other persons of note were present. The "Fountain Hall" was very taste fully decorated, and was brilliantly illuminated. The guests were treated with the refreshments, for the purpose a table was laid containing various eatables, and wines of the best qualities. A nautch was given by native dancing girls who were in attendance, and all the guests left for their respective homes at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, quite pleased with the evening's entertainment. This is the first time such a party has been given to the gentlemen of Poona on this occasion. And we trust that they will follow the example shown by the head of their community.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, Captain Smith, sailed yesterday with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Ellis, Mr. Leith, Mr. Tamooljee, and 16 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. S. S. AVOCA, Captain J. Babot, will sail to-day with a cargo of 1,576½ chests of Malwa opium and 1,063 bales of cotton, and the following passengers for China, &c.:—Mr Wood, Captain G. Burne, and Mrs. Campbell and child.

THE STEAMSHIP MIRZAPORE.—This fine vessel, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Company by Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, and commanded by Captain A. Parish, had a most successful trial on Wednesday (Aug. 30) at the measured mile in Stokes' Bay. The Mirzapore is a sister ship to the Khedive, which was despatched to the Eastern seas a little over three months since, and the Pekin and Peshawur, both of which will be ready for service before the end of the year. The dimensions of the Mirzapore are:—Length between perpendiculars, 380ft. 3in.; breadth of beam, 42ft. 6in.; depth from top of floor to spar deck, 33ft. 1in.; tonnage, builders' measurement, 3,762; registered tonnage, 2,090; engine-room ditto, 1,672; gross tonnage, 3,762. Her engines are on the combined high and low condensing principle, of 600-horse power nominal, indicating 3,182 during the trial, and have two 96in. cylinders, with a stroke of 4ft. 6in.; heating surface of boilers, 11,720 square feet; firegrate surface, 320 ditto, and condensing surface, 6,059 ditto. She is fitted with a common four-bladed propeller, 17ft. 6in. diameter; pitch, 22½ft. to 24ft.; length, about 3in. With a pressure of 48lb. of steam, 26½in. vacuum, and engines making 62 revolutions per minute, she made two runs on the mile with the following results:—First run, against wind and tide, 5 min., 12·000 knots per hour; second run, 3 min. 47 sec., 15·850 knots, giving a true mean speed of 13·925 knots per hour. Wind at the time light from the south-west, by compass, 30°·30in.; smooth sea. The vessel had a total weight on board of coals, water, and stores of 905 tons, and her draught of water was 17ft. 8in. forward, and 18ft. 9in. aft., her mean draught being 18ft. 2½in. She is superbly fitted up throughout, and provides accommodation for a large number of passengers, with capacity for carrying more than 2,000 tons of cargo. A party of about 150 ladies and gentlemen were on board the Mirzapore on Wednesday, and a novel feature of the day's proceedings was the fact of the Directors of the Union Steamship Company holding a regular board meeting in the saloon of the Mirzapore during the trip. The Mirzapore leaves Southampton on Saturday on her first ocean voyage, with the India, China, and Australian mails.—*Times*, Sept. 1.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

SEPTEMBER—OCTOBER.

HIGH WATER.				Date.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
10	36 m	6	1		4	13 m	5	9
10	52 a	5	2½	Wed'sday. 27	4	10 a	5	4
11	8 m	6	6		4	55 m	5	11
11	10 a	5	3½	Thursday. 28	4	32 a	6	2
11	39 m	6	7		5	32 m	6	0
.....		.....		Friday ... 29	6	3 a	5	9
0	5 m	6	2½		5	6 m	5	9
0	9 a	6	5½	Saturday.. 30	6	23 a	5	0
0	39 m	6	4½		6	41 m	5	3
0	45 a	5	11½	Sunday ... 1	6	54 a	4	11
1	14 m	6	1½		7	15 m	4	7
1	19 a	5	2½	Monday ... 2	7	25 a	5	6
1	49 m	5	9½		7	48 m	5	7
1	56 a	4	3½	Tuesday... 3	7	56 a	5	10

Full, 28th, 10h. 34m. P.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY the High Court (Original Side)—Sir Charles Sargent on the Bench—was occupied in the consideration of short causes.

JOA MANAL DE LIMA AND ANOTHER V. MICHAEL ROMANA WIDOW.

This was a simple administration suit arising from differences between two sets of executors, and Mr. Marriott (instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Latham (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley,) appeared for the defendant. It was stated by the counsel in the case that it had been agreed by the parties to refer all matters of difference in the suit to Mr. Tyrrell Leith.

MERWANJEE DHUNJEEBHOY V. DORABJEE EDULJEE AND OTHERS.

This action was postponed until next Tuesday in consequence of the official translation upon which the plaintiffs sued not being ready, and a private translation being refused by the Court.

CASSUM COOVERJEE V. JAMSETJEE PIROZSHA AND OTHERS.

On application this case was transferred to the long cause list.

JOHN SANDS SENIOR AND OTHER V. HURREYRAM CHUBBYRAM

Mr. Ferguson (instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie, and Co.) appeared for plaintiffs; and Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle for the defendant. Mr Wagle applied for the adjournment of the case for a fortnight, in order to allow the defendant to put in a written statement denied being a partner in the firm sued, and entire knowledge of the transaction upon which the suit was raised. Mr. Ferguson opposed the application on the grounds that the summons had been served ten days ago, leaving ample time for a written statement to be put in. Counsel said that the application was meant simply to drive the cause back into the long cause list, so as to keep the money in question a year or two longer in hand. His Lordship ordered Mr. Wagle to file an affidavit of the defendant stated by next week, when the case would be considered.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WALIA AND ANOTHER V. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA.

Mr. Marriott (instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Latham for the defendant. Mr. Latham applied for the transference of the cause to the long cause list, and produced a written statement questioning the correctness of certain accounts. Mr Marriott opposed the application, contending that the written statement of the defendant practically admitted the correctness of the amount sued for, which was the difference between Rs. 7,000 odd, which the plaintiffs sued for, and Rs. 3,000, which the defendants had admitted they were entitled to pay. Mr. Latham pressed for adjournment, because the matter was complicated, and the defendant, who was secretary and treasurer of the Alliance Bank Company, now charged the plaintiffs, one of whom was chairman in the same company, with inducing him to sell shares at an undervalue by means of fraudulent misrepresentations, and it could be shown in evidence that under similar circumstances a large number of persons had been induced to buy shares. Mr. Marriott said that when the case had come up on a previous occasion, in October 1867, the defendant did not dispute the correctness of the amount claimed, nor did he put forward such defence as he put forward now. The money in dispute was for arrears of salary and certain sharers, and all that was now sought was not the amount of the purchase money but the extra advances on calls. Mr. Latham pleaded that the discovery of fraudulent dealing had only been made quite recently, and could not have been brought forward as a defence previously. His Lordship said it appeared to him that the defendant was now virtually trying to set off against a balance of account of sums which had been properly prepared a claim in respect of unliquidated damages. After the question had been argued at some length, His Lordship said he had put this action on the short cause list because the plaintiffs had said they brought forward an adjusted account, but he had found the account was not adjusted, and he was therefore disposed to remove the cause from the short list. Finally, on Mr. Marriott's request, the whole affair was submitted to the consideration of a commissioner on certain conditions.

GOOLAM MAHOMED CASSUM ALLY V. MORLIDHUR OMEWJEE.

Mr. Bodrooddin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Advocate-General appeared for the defendant. The Advocate-General said that as the plaintiff had realised his security by selling certain property at a very low value, this would be a proper case in which to stop proceedings in order that the Official Assignee might see whether there was not room for a defence to be set up for the benefit of the estate. His Lordship said that as it was a question of securities being improperly realised, he would appoint the case to stand over till the first short cause day after the vacation.

MOTIRAM TREECUMDASS V. GOORDHUR ROOJEEE—CURIOUS CASE—CHILD OR MAN?

Mr Ferguson, at the instructions of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant, who bore the appearance of a boy of not more than ten or twelve, appeared before the Court.

Mr. Mayhew, on the juvenile defendant's behalf, applied for an adjournment in order that a guardian *ad litem* might be appointed for the defendant, who could not be expected to conduct his own case.

Mr. Ferguson objected to Mr. Mayhew's *locus standi* in the case. He was prepared to prove that the defendant was not so young as he looked—that he was over sixteen, and had been holding him-elf out as such. He had already stated on oath before a magistrate that he was over sixteen, and moreover his own relations would be brought forward to prove he was over sixteen. Mr. Ferguson quoted from a case to show that it was not sufficient for a Court to look into a man's, or a boy's, face, and pronounce him a minor, more particularly when he had upon several occasions served as a major. This boy had on the 4th September last advertised in his own name to sell off certain joint property consisting of books, printing presses, &c.; and he (Mr. Ferguson) did not believe the boy himself would deny he was sixteen.

Sir Charles Sargent (to the boy)—What age are you?

The Defendant—I believe I am thirteen or fourteen, but my uncle says I am sixteen.

His Lordship—Did you not swear you were sixteen before Mr. Nana Morojee?

The Defendant—No.

Mr. Ferguson—I wish you to put the boy on oath, my Lord.

His Lordship—What object could the boy have in concealing his age?

Mr. Ferguson—He brought a prosecution against a party, and Mr. Nana Morojee, seeing him so very small, asked him his age, and on his affirming that he was sixteen the case proceeded at the time.

His Lordship—Looking at his face closely, I think he might be over 16.

Mr. Ferguson—There is no doubt of it, my Lord. Although he is so small, he has got a very old face. (Laughter.) I should say he looks more like eighteen.

Mr. Mayhew again spoke for the appointment of a guardian for the "child," Mr. Ferguson again objected that Mr. Mayhew had no *locus standi*, and

His Lordship said—Why should I appoint a guardian *ad litum* if the child is over sixteen?

Mr. Mayhew—Because he is not fit to conduct his own case.

His Lordship—I have heard of boys of sixteen being moonims. If this boy is sixteen he does not require a guardian *ad litum*. You might as well ask me to appoint a guardian *ad litum* to a European who is twenty-one, because a Hindoo at sixteen is of age.

Mr. Mayhew read some letters on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Ferguson insisting that he had no right to do so as he had no *locus standi*.

Mr. Mayhew—I appear at the advice of the boy's solicitor to make this application. (Pointing to the boy)—Is a child like this fit to conduct his own defence?

His Lordship—I do not know. He scarcely looks sixteen. I have now some doubts about it. We had better determine whether he is of age. (To Mr. Ferguson)—Where are your witnesses?

A witness was then called, and before his examination,

His Lordship said—If there is the slightest doubt about the subject, I will appoint the boy a guardian *ad litum*. There is, I think, a *prima facie* case in favour of the boy. If I am still in doubt about his age after this examination I will certainly give him the benefit of the doubt.

Mr. Ferguson—But the onus of proving he is under age lies upon him.

Dhoola Kurson was then examined. He said—I am a paternal uncle of the boy, and both of his parents are dead. The boy was born on the 5th February 1856.

Mr. Ferguson—Is he not married, and is he not staying with his wife? (Laughter.)

Witness—No. He is not married.

Mr. Mayhew—The figures of this witness prove the boy is not sixteen

His Lordship—I thought he said 1854.

Mr. Mayhew—No. He said the boy was born in February 1856.

Mr. Ferguson—But he is in his sixteenth year. (A laugh.)

His Lordship—I admit he is in his sixteenth year, but he is not sixteen.

Mr. Ferguson—In the face of that witness' statement, I cannot now oppose the application.

His Lordship—I just expected as much, and I told you of it. It is a most extraordinary thing all this could not have been found out before. Half an hour of valuable time has been wasted here that might have been saved.

Mr. Ferguson said there was one person whose appointment as guardian he would also oppose, the party who had been buying the property from the boy, and he wished one of the officers of the Court to have the guardianship.

This proposal was not carried out, and Mr. Mayhew proposed a Hindoo named Ramdass.

Mr. Ferguson—That is the very person we object to, because he has a direct interest in the suit. I would propose the boy's own uncle.

His Lordship—The uncle has been acting against the boy, and has been trying to do so to-day, and I object to him.

His Lordship thought he should adjourn the case, and order that a guardian *ad litum* should be appointed in the usual way.

Mr. Mayhew agreed, and said he understood there was a good defence. The facts were that after the death of the intestate man who had signed the promissory note in the hands of the plaintiff, the plaintiff had seized the intestate's property, and sold a considerable portion of it, in keeping back the amount of the proceeds thus raised from the dead man's property, the plaintiff then brought an action on the promissory note against this chokra, who, as the intestate's younger brother, had become his heir, so that he was now being sued on his brother's debt.

His Lordship—From these facts it appears as if the case cannot possibly be a short cause, and that it must be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Mayhew—I have not the least doubt it is the most simple case that ever was.

Mr. Mayhew—I think it is all the other way.

Mr. Ferguson objected that Mr. Mayhew had not produced a written statement.

His Lordship then ordered the case to be transferred to the long cause list, gave orders for the plaintiff to appoint a guardian *ad litum*, and ordered the costs of the day to be included in the costs of the cause.

THE following short causes were heard yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

NURROTUMDAS COOVERDAS V. MEEYA SHAIK ESSOOB AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the defendants, moved that the cause be transferred to the long cause list, as the claim was disputed on several grounds. The plaintiff appeared in person. His Lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long cause list.

NANABHOY NURROTUMDAS V. GOVERDHUNDAS NURROTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Cooper, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas, appeared for the plaintiff. The summons was served on the defendant at Poona. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,943, the balance due on account of goods purchased by plaintiff at Bombay and forwarded to defendant at Poona, and also for commission. Plaintiff forwarded to defendant an account in October 1868, and in reply received an acknowledgment that the account was correct. The Court gave verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,943 with interest at 9 per cent. from 16th October 1868 till judgment, and costs, and further interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment, with speedy execution.

ABDOOL HOOSEIN ADUMBHOY V. ABDOOLALI FUZOOBHOY.

The plaintiff and defendant appeared in person. The defendant disputed some of the items of the claim, and the account, he said, could not, therefore, be adjusted. His Lordship told him to file a written statement by a given date; in default of which, plaintiff would be at liberty to apply for a decree at once against him. The suit was then ordered to be transferred to the long cause list.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT V. GANGJEE NURPUT.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Prentis, Craigie and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 5,194, the aggregate amount due on two bills of exchange, dated 11th August and 1st November 1870, respectively. A servant of the defendant appeared and said that several writs were out against his master, who had concealed himself and did not, therefore, appear in Court. He filed his schedule in the Insolvent Debtors' Court the day before yesterday; and a clerk of the Court produced an extract from it showing that the plaintiff's claim had been inserted therein. The Court gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 5,194 with interest and costs, but with an order for a stay of execution until the further order of the Court.

This concluded the short cause list.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

YESTERDAY, in the Fort Police Court, one Ibrahim Noor Mahomed, a dyer, appeared before the Senior Magistrate, and laid the following information:—I am a dyer and reside in Jamblee Molla. On Saturday, the 16th instant, at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I left my house in charge of my wife, named Fatma. On my return about 6 o'clock in the evening, I found the house shut and a padlock on the door. A female neighbour named Chuchee delivered the key of the lock to me, and told me my wife had left the key with her as she was going away. On going into the house, I missed my cooking pots and other things. I also found that all my jewels had been taken away with clothes belonging to my customers and to myself. I reported the matter to the police, in consequence of information received by me. I have reason to believe that a man named Moosa and a woman named Rahima have enticed away my wife, and that they have left Bombay for Tanna. I went to the Tanna police, and was told to obtain a warrant from this Court against the said persons. I charge the said Moosa with enticing away my wife, and I charge him and the woman Rahima with theft, as they took away my jewels, clothes, &c., of the aggregate value of Rs. 277, when my wife left with them, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

HELLER'S wonders, we notice, will arrive in Bombay by the next mail steamer from Galle. The entertainment is described as a magical, musical, and humourous one, and from the notices of it which we have from time to time seen in newspapers, we look forward to it as a treat. Mr. Heller is a most accomplished artist on the pianoforte.

A QUESTION OF COSTS.

AT the High Court on Monday—Sir Charles Sargent on the bench—judgment was given in the case of Joseph Frederick Aldridge and others against Soomar Ahmed and others. It was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley; and was heard before two judges, who affirmed the decree of the Court below.

His Lordship, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said—The appellants in this suit sought to recover certain law costs incurred by them in taking proceedings to recover the amount in redrafts against persons whose orders, in commercial language, had been influenced by the defendants, and whose redrafts the defendants had guaranteed. Judgment had been given in the suit in favour of the plaintiff to the amount of those law costs referred to. The appellants appeal against that decision upon two grounds—first, that the suit is barred by section 7 of Act 8, 1859, because the cause of action had been heard and determined in a former suit between the same parties; and secondly, that if this be not so, the suit is brought in respect of the claim which might have been sued for in a previous suit between the same parties, viz., No. 654 of 1867. This former suit had been decided by His Lordship on the 11th February 1868, and was an action between the same parties, in which the plaintiffs sought to recover the amounts of the redrafts and the balance of the amount of the bills which had been guaranteed by the defendants. The fifth paragraph of the plaint in that suit was to the effect that the plaintiffs claimed Rs. 404 as, 8, the expenses for stamping and preparing the articles of agreement, and also all the costs and expenses incurred by the said plaintiffs. There was a question between parties whether by these costs were intended the law costs now sued for. However that might be, it was clear that such claim was not heard and determined on in the former suit. The particulars of the claim were not set forth in that plaint; no issue was framed on the question; and no evidence was gone into regarding it, and the decree made was made exclusively for the amount of the redrafts. It was clear, therefore, that the claim was not brought forward for the adjudication of the costs. His Lordship quoted cases whose principles showed that in an English Common Law case, when two distinctive demands are made on one action and evidence is taken on one demand only, the plaintiff is not debarred from bringing a second action in respect of the second demand which was not inquired into on the first occasion. The most difficult question to determine was whether the suit was barred by section 7 of the Civil Procedure Code. It was contended that these costs should have been recovered under the contract of indemnity as part of the loss upon orders executed by the defendants. As regards the costs paid at the date of the suit, and which constitute the major part of the claim, as appears from the plaintiffs' account annexed to this claim, no doubt could be entertained. These costs were clearly covered by the defendants' guarantee against all losses upon each and every transaction. Nor could any importance be attached to the argument that no action should have been brought until the defendants had had notice of the amount of costs paid, and that there was no evidence that such notice had been given when the first suit was brought. The Court did not think it necessary to decide whether under a contract of such a nature, and in the special circumstances of the case, such previous notice would be required to give a right of action, as such notice could not be regarded as part of the case. The Court had thought the intention of section 7 was to compel the plaintiff to include in his action all claims he might have against the defendants in the same cause of action at the date of the suit, so as to give the defendants an assurance that the plaintiffs had no other cause of action against the defendants at that date. If the case rested there, the Court would be of opinion that the plaintiffs' claim was barred by section 7. The circumstances, moreover, which occurred subsequently to the special agreement of indemnity undoubtedly gave the plaintiffs the right to recover the costs from the defendants as money paid to their use at their request. This being so, the question arose whether a party having two causes of action, was under any obligation to include his claim in the suit in which he was sueing in respect of one of these causes of action. It was to be remarked that this section 7 was decidedly restrictive of the rights of creditors, and the Court thought it ought not to bear a construction more unfavourable than the words of the section necessarily required, and the Court therefore thought that this suit could not be brought to recover those claims which might have been included in the previous suit. By the words, "suit" must be meant a suit in respect of the same cause of action. Therefore, in the curious circumstances of the case, the plaintiffs were not under any obligation, by virtue of that 7th section, to include their claim in a suit which was brought in respect of the redrafts. It was said that some of these costs had not been taxed; but they were in respect of matters which it was not usual to tax; and if it was thought these matters should have been taxed, that issue should have been raised at the time. Therefore, the Court were of opinion that the judgment of the Court below must be confirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

CHEATING AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Fort Police Court on Monday, a Hindoo merchant, named Nanabhoy Wamanset, appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained warrants against Ebrahimbhoy Mooljee and his son Karim Ebrahim, who were charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust.

Nanabhoy Wamanset said—I am a merchant and live in Funuswady. I have my place of business at Khudduck. I know one Ebrahimbhoy Mooljee and his son Karim Ebrahim. On Friday, the 8th inst., while I was at my godown at Khudduck, the said Ebrahim Mooljee and Karim Ebrahim came to me, and Ebrahim Moolji asked me if I could give him a loan of one gold neck ornament and one diamond ring, saying he would return them to me by Sunday following. He said there was to be a feast at his house on Saturday the 9th inst., and said he wanted the ornaments for his son to use on the occasion. I said I had not them with me, but that if they should call an hour afterwards, I would give them. Karim said they would, and when they came about an hour and a half afterwards, I gave them the ornaments. The necklace weighs about twenty-two tolas and the ring contains eight diamonds. On Monday following, I went to the house of Ebrahim Mooljee to demand the said ornaments, he not having returned them to me on Sunday as promised, and found his door closed. I then went in the evening of the same day to the said house and found Karim there, and asked him to give back my ornaments to me, when he said that his father, who had gone out, had the key of the box wherein the ornaments were placed with him. I returned and went the next day and found that the door of the house was locked from inside. My suspicions were roused, and I made enquiries of the neighbours as to the whereabouts of Ebrahim and his son; when I learnt that Ebrahim had left Bombay for Poona, and that his son Karim had concealed himself. I then made enquiries as to whether there was any feast at Ebrahim's house on Saturday or any other day, when I was informed that there was no feast. I then left the place in despair. I am now informed and believe that Ebrahim Mooljee is now in Poona, and that the said Karim Ebrahim is hiding himself to avoid being detected by some other persons, whom also he has deceived in a similar manner. Neither of them has any property in Bombay, and I am afraid that unless Karim is arrested, he will shortly leave Bombay. I have also received information that the said ornaments are with a Memon, but am not able to ascertain the name of the party. I therefore charge the said Ebrahim Mooljee and Karim Ebrahim with cheating and criminal breach of trust, and pray that warrants may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted the application. The accused Ebrahim Mooljee was yesterday placed at the bar on the above charges. Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) appeared for the accused, and asked that he might be released on bail. He was admitted to bail, and the case was adjourned till Tuesday next.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT FROM 7TH TO 14TH SEPTEMBER.

AHMED MUSTAR PASHA has been appointed Vali of Yemen in the place of Mahomed Redeef Pasha.

A boat from Mussawah brings the news that M. Munzinger has arrived there in an Egyptian steamer, and has assumed charge of his Government, which extends from Suakin to nearly as far as Edd, and inland over the Hibak country and Bogos. It is also said that he is to exercise general supervision over the Barrel Ajam or Somali country.

The news of the capture of the Wagshoom Gobazie by Dijaj Kassa is confirmed.

There is no news from the interior. Supplies are abundant.

C. W. TREMENHEERE,
Major-General, Resident.

Aden Residency, 15th Sept.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT A SHARE TRANSACTION.

DAYABHOY DEEPCHUND VS. DOOLUBRAM DAYARAM.

THE High Court gave the following judgment:—

The defendant in his deposition (exhibit No. 8) admitted that his intention was to take delivery of the shares (the subject of the contract in the plaint mentioned) if they continued to be sold at a premium and not at a discount. The Sudder Ameen laid down, as the 3rd issue, whether the said contract was a satta or not,—that is to say, whether it came within the provisions of Act XXI. of 1848, which prohibit the maintenance of a suit upon agreements previously to the filing of the plaint in this suit? 2. If the Acting District Judge shall determine the first issue in the affirmative, let him ascertain whether the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the shares, the subject of this suit, in accordance with the terms of the said contract. The District Judge is to be at liberty to permit the parties to give such fresh evidence, oral and documentary, as the above issues and the nature of the case may require, and will make such decree in accordance with his findings on the issues, and such award of costs of this suit (other than the costs of this appeal) as law and justice may require. It may be useful to refer him to the following authorities for his guidance so far as the points decided in them may bear upon the present case. Imperial Banking and Trading Co. vs. Pranjivandas Hurjivandas, 2 Bombay High Court Reports, 258, et ibid, 265-266 per Couch, J., as to readiness and willingness; Magunbhai Hemchund vs. Manchhabhai Kallianchand, 3 Bombay High Court Reports, 79, O. C. J. et ibid, per Couch, C. J., 85, 86; Parbhudas Pranjivandas vs. Randal Bhagirath, ibid, 69,78, O. C. J.; the Imperial Banking and Trading Co. vs. Atmaram Madhavji, 2 ibid, 246, and per Sausse, C. J., 248 249; and Special Appeal No. 117 of 1870 from Surat, in which Dayabhai Dipchund, the present plaintiff, was plaintiff and Maniklal Vizbhookun was defendant, a copy of the judgment in which must have been transmitted to the Sarat Adawlut in February or March 1871. Each party is to bear his own costs of this appeal.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Committee of the Christian Knowledge Society was held in the vestry of the Cathedral on Wednesday evening. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, the President of the Committee, was in the chair. The Report for 1870 was read and adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Special Committee for the transaction of business:—Rev. Messrs. Robertson, Bapujee, Maule, Carss, Gilder, and Weatherhead, Captain Oldham, Messrs. Punnett, Cardy, Rowland, Sloan, and Trevor. The Rev. Messrs. Johnston and Carss were elected Joint Secretaries and Treasurers. The proceedings were closed by a vote of thanks to the Right Rev. the President.

REPORT FOR 1870.

GRANTS OF BOOKS DURING 1870 WERE MADE TO

Revd. C. Gilder, for the Trinity Church Library, Sonapore, value Rs. 50.

Revd. Daji Pandurang, 25 copies of the Marathi Prayer Book, Rs. 1-8.

Revd. P. H. Lefeuvre, for the Soldiers' Library at Neemuch, Rs. 50.

Revd. W. B. Keer, Tracts and Magazines, Rs. 20.

Revd. Appajee Bapujee, 40 copies Marathi Prayer Book, Rs. 20.

Revd. W. H. Harpur, large Bible and Prayer Book, for the use of the Parell Clergyman.

Revd. Ruttonjee Nowrojee, 25 copies of the Marathi Prayer Book, Rs. 12-8.

Revd. C. Gilder, books for the elder girls of the Indo-British Institution, value Rs. 10-14.

Revd. R. Buswell for the use of Marathi-speaking Christians in Mauritius, 6 copies of the Marathi Prayer Book, Rs. 3.

Revd. G. C. Reynell, a series of Maps for the Diocesan School (Girls), Byculla, value Rs. 42-8.

Revd. W. S. Price, 48 Prayer Books, value Rs. 19-6-8.

Revd. S. Stead, 18 Bibles, for use of the Bishop's School for Girls, Poona, value Rs. 10-2.

GRANTS OF MONEY WERE MADE TO

Miss Prescott in aid of her School in Hornby Row, Rs. 600.

Revd. J. Diago for the purchase of Tamil Books, Rs. 25.

Revd. A. Bapujee, for help towards publishing a Tract written by him on Marriages, Rs. 25.

Revd. A. Bapujee, for the purpose of publishing a translation in Marathi of portions of the Homilies, Rs 45.

During the past year the Committee turned their attention to the preparation of translations of such theological, devotional, or instructive books (or such parts of them) as were suitable for the native Christians. At the same time offers of help for this purpose were received from the Home Committee.

The following books and tracts have been prepared for publication in Marathi:—A tract on Native Marriages; parts of the Homilies; Faith and Duty; and others are in progress.

The subscriptions and donations last year amounted to Rs. 811, and the church offertories to Rs. 209, making a total of Rs. 1,020, against a total of Rs. 1,554 in the previous year. The Secretary was unable, for various reasons, to attend properly to the duties of Treasurer; so that, towards the end of the year, Mr. Valladares was employed to collect outstanding subscriptions. This and the general depression which prevailed last year will explain the serious falling off in help from the public; this help was specially needed, for applications for grants of money and books were numerous and pressing, and the grants made have very seriously diminished the resources of the Committee.

The Depôt was removed this year to the Money School, which, although the accommodation is somewhat limited, is a far better position than that from previously occupied. By opening the Depôt only from the hours of 3 to 6 p. m. the expenses have been reduced considerably.

The rules have during the year been revised and brought into conformity with those which are in force in the Calcutta and Madras Committees.

LIAKAT ALI.

"TOWN PUMP," writing to the *Pioneer*, says—

"What a pleasing mess you made of Liakat Ali's personal appearance! Get one of Newman's admirable photographs of him, and see. He is *not* a handsome man; his features—the vile, most sensual, most Mahomedan mouth ever put on a man's face—is of itself enough to make him ugly. His other features, though, are regular; but when he cringed at his examination, you would hardly have called his appearance commanding. Poor fellow, it is sad. When he arrived at the station there were no natives assembled, but a crowd of Europeans in a somewhat mottled state. One man called the captive a pig. There was not applauded; on the contrary he was suppressed. Our worthy magistrate is winning great but undeserved praises for his treatment of him. The great unwashed of the Chowk and other places relate with admiration how he daily visits the Moulvie, sends his own private *bhisty* and *mehter* to make everything comfortable in the various cells into which he is daily shifted; and many hint that when the trial comes on 'we shall see what we shall see.'"

TANNA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

APPELLATE COURT.—On Monday the 25th instant, the suit No. 118 of 1871 (in which Gunnesh Luximon was the appellant and Messrs. Nowell and Windle were respondents) was called on before His Honor, Mr. Coghlan. Mr. Pursboram appeared for the appellant and Mr. R. J. Abraham for the respondents.

Mr. Abraham requested His Honor to postpone the case on the grounds of his absence from Bombay during nearly the whole of last week, and that he had only that morning received intimation that the case was set down for hearing on appeal, and had had no time to obtain copies of evidence, &c.

After some discussion the appellant's pleader addressed the Court, and upon his terminating the learned Judge informed Mr. Abraham that there was no necessity for his replying, and finally confirmed the decision of the Lower Court with costs as against the appellant. The appellant had been non-suited in his original suit.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

THE *Pioneer*, which has brought forward several excellent suggestions with reference to the Camp of Exercise, says:—

Among the many benefits likely to be derived from the formation of the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, not the least will be the opportunity afforded for testing the qualifications of native officers. As we have before remarked they now hold the position of troop and company commanders, and it is but reasonable to expect them to be able to perform all duties pertaining to such a position efficiently. Guard mounting and field exercise or battalion drill can be practised at any time, so those must not be brought into consideration. All operations will, we presume, be conducted as if in an enemy's country. So native officers should be employed on advance and rearguard, side patrols, special notice being taken of the manner in which they approach and pass through villages or jungle, or over bridges and fords. They should be required to take their troops or companies on picquet, on reconnoitring duty and required to furnish a rough sketch (with notes) of the ground they pass over. Picquet duty by day and night, the mode of posting videttes and changing ground to be particularly noted. They should be employed constantly patrolling and skirmishing, and at all times, when dressed with their troops in the open, left to their own devices. If they are able to do half of the things above enumerated tolerably (and these are but what troop and company officers had to perform in the olden time), we will retract a good deal of what we said in a late issue about their inefficiency.

PROPRIETARY RIGHTS IN MINES.

From A. O. Hume, Esq., C. B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (No. 42, dated Simla, the 14th August 1871.)

SIR,—It was proposed in a recent case of the grant of a license to mine for coal to attach to such grant the condition that the license should in no way interfere with any rights in or to the surface of the tract included within his limits, and should make his own arrangements with the owners and occupiers of the surface soil, in order to obtain access to the coal and facilities for efficiently working it.

2. Upon this the Secretary of State made the following observations:—

"From this it would appear that, although the Government is exclusive owner of all minerals below the surface, and can convey to whom it will the power of working those minerals, still the right so conveyed can be virtually cancelled whenever the surface is private property, and the owner thereof chooses to deny access to what lies below the surface.

"5. If this be really the present state of the law, it plainly requires to be amended to the extent of making it obligatory to owners of surface land, on receipt of adequate compensation from lessees of the minerals below, to afford them full facilities for getting at the minerals.

"6. What, however, is no less essential is, that a native land-owner should not be left to settle as he best may with a European lessee the terms of compensation for the latter's entrance on his property. In such a transaction, natives will be at a great disadvantage, unless some direct Government agency interposed, first to ascertain and record, and subsequently to defend their rights, and I am anxious that the expediency of making provision for these purposes should be considered."

3. Search among the records of the Government of India has not discovered sufficient to enable the Governor-General in Council to come to a decision on the questions here raised. The cases involving these questions, which have actually occurred, are few in number, and confined to the Central Provinces.

4. I am therefore to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will favour the Government of India with information on the following points:—

(*a.*)—How far, in fact, Government has in Bengal acted upon this principle, that all mines when not expressly granted away belong to the State, and on what grounds Government has so acted?

(*b.*)—What has been the law or practice in regard to leases to miners over land which is private property? Does Government theoretically or practically possess such a right, and can it assign such a right to others?

5. The Governo.-General in Council will also be glad to receive an expression of His Honor's opinion as to the necessity of amending the existing law, and the direction which such amendment should take.

No. 3,212.

Copy forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, with a request that the member in charge will be good enough to report on points marked (*a*) and (*b*) in paragraph 4.

W. H. RYLAND,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Revenue Department, Revenue, the 25th August 1871.

CHANGES IN THE COURSE OF TRADE THROUGH THE OPENING OF THE THROUGH LINE FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY.

(FROM A MEMORANDUM BY Mr. RIVETT CARNAC.)

TO

else present? A—It occurred in Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's own room in the office. When I brought my books to be initialed no one was present.

Q—Did the order appear in the Station Order Books? A—No; not the change of food for bullocks.

10TH CHARGE—Q—Having received an order to see payments made, would it not be your duty to prepare or cause to be prepared such document as might be necessary to carry out such duty correctly? A—If I received such order, yes; if not, it would only be my duty to see them paid.

Q—Is the acquittance roll of bearers' batta, or are the gomashta's accounts in existence to your knowledge? A—I cannot recollect. I have only a slight recollection of the affair.

Q—Was it usual to pay the bearers without their signing an acquittance roll? A—When there are so many men it is not usual to make out an acquittance roll of the names of each.

Q—You said that you must have sent in a certificate for batta. Would the gomashta's bill be paid without a certificate? A—I cannot say, but as a rule the accounts of the payment of the men for 1869 were passed without a certificate.

Q—What check is there that the bearers' pay is disbursed? A—If they were paid in my presence of course I would see them paid and give my certificate. Of course the Commissariat Officer could ask them at muster. There is no other check that I know of.

Q—Are payments and arrears ever made without a receipt being taken from the men paid, or a written authority from the Commissariat Officer? A—The way the payments are made; the gomashta sends in a bill for the amount; when the bill is passed, he gets a cheque for the money and draws the money and pays it. Any payments that I have seen made have been paid without any receipts from the men. In the case of arrears I would know nothing about it, unless written orders were sent to me by the Commissariat Officer.

Q—You said you believed you received a note from Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe to be present at the payment of the kahars; if so, was it not your duty to furnish the necessary documents after seeing them paid? A—I don't know that any documents were required; it would only be necessary to inform the Commissariat Officer of the payment.

Q—Do you not think that by receiving money and paying it away, without taking anything in the shape of an acquittance you or whoever was entrusted with the payment might possibly be unable to prove that the pay of any man had been disbursed in the event of their making any complaints to the commissariat officer? A—When payments are made the sirdars and naicks are always present, and they know all their men, and would know those who had received pay and those who had not.

Q—When the batta was being issued, what book or document would be present, showing how much was due to each man? A—I don't know.

Q—Who made the final total of the amount paid? A—I don't know.

Vera Rae recalled—

The prisoner waives the cross-examination of this witness reserved to him by permission of the Court on a former occasion, pending reply in regard to the use of the proceedings in the Court of Enquiry.

Q—In reply to the question 121 you stated that Mr. Kelly said he had orders to refer the bill. What do you mean? A—Mr. Kelly ordered me to hand over the bill to Heera Lall for reference, as there was something he wanted to see in it.

Q—You stated that the substitution of twice the quantity of barley for gram would make no difference except in the grinding charges. How do you know this? A—Because Munnie Ram, gomashta, charged in the bill cost of grinding the barley or gram issued to the bullocks.

Q—Did you mean to say that twice the quantity of barley would equal gram, or that it made no difference as the prices were not shown in the bill? A—The prices of the quantities issued to the bullocks were not mentioned in the bill of Munnie Ram, but the charges are made.

Q—Do you know whether the word barley or ardawa was entered in the July return where gram now is? A—I am certain barley was the word entered.

Q—When you saw barley written, were Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe's initials entered in the head of the column? A—No.

The Court adjourned at 12 o'clock, and will re-assemble to-morrow, the 15th September, at 10 A.M.

THE NAGODE COURT MARTIAL.

We are informed that the native witnesses have arrived at Nagode, and that the Court may open proceedings today (Monday), but will have to adjourn, pending the return to Nagode of Mr. Campbell, one of the defendant's witnesses, who was recalled to his post at Kirwee some few days ago. The assembly of this Court has been almost as difficult a matter as the assembly of our forces for the Berkshire Campaign. The Control Department has been blamed for the latter *exposé* of the weak point in our army administration, but who is culpable for all the blunderings in assembling the Nagode Court of Inquiry? It would be satisfactory to know how this mismanagement has been brought about. The Foreign Office, the Military Secretariat, and the Governor-General's Agent at Indore have all been working in the dark. We should like to see this point cleared up.—*Pioneer.*

THREE TUSKERS IN ONE MORNING.

It is now many years ago, that one morning news of a large herd elephants was brought to me. It was the month of March; carting operations were going on vigorously, when the herd appeared on the road, and, of course, the cartmen bolted. Setting aside the love of sport, I could not afford to have my operations interrupted, so I sallied forth, accompanied by my shikaree and trackers. At half-past seven A.M. we came up with the herd, not a mile from our forest road. As far as could be made out, the herd consisted of some sixty elephants, with two or three tuskers. Cautiously heading the herd, we allowed them to feed up to us, and when about seventy yards off a medium sized tusker approached me; he was dropped with a single three-ounce conical ball. At the noise of the shot away dashed the herd. Loading as rapidly as possible, I gave chase, and close with the big tusker of the herd, in the hopes of stopping him. Being out of breath with running, the angle was not reached, and the tusker's pace was rather accelerated than otherwise. Following on the track as hard as we could, about five miles sharp walking brought us again up the herd, who were browsing, and apparently not at all alarmed. Heading the herd, I adopted my former tactics and allowed them to graze up to me. A half grown tusker putting in an appearance within range, I could not resist the temptation, but rolled him over with a single conical. Again the herd went away, at best pace, and I had but small hopes of coming up with them again, as it was now 12 o'clock, frightfully hot, and the grass having been lately burnt, I was not only as black as a chimney-sweep from the clouds of black ashes that arose, but mouth and nose were literally blocked up with what I had swallowed. My tea-bottle was also exhausted, and to add to our difficulties, water was not at hand. Under such circumstances most people would have been satisfied with two tuskers, and have turned their steps homeward, rejoicing; that day I was a glutton, and determined to have the big tusker of the herd, so at it we went, being in first-rate condition—a short rest had set me up, and in two hours' time I once more came up with the herd. They appeared dead beat. The big tusker, to my joy, was on the outside of the herd, munching grass, and nearly half asleep. To creep up to a tree, to carefully select the centre of the cave, and let drive was the work of a moment. The tusker actually died in mid air, for when his head touched the ground, his grinders had not closed upon the wisp of grass he had just placed in his mouth with his trunk. I measured the distance from the place where I fired to his head; it was just thirty paces—an exceedingly long shot, and a distance I could never recommend, except under very exceptional circumstances. On this occasion the angle was so perfect, the repose of the elephant so great, and the weapon I carried so powerful, that at the time of pulling the trigger, I had not the slightest doubt about bringing him down. With a three-ounce conical ball, and seven drams of powder behind it, a man may try to perform feats which would be simple madness with a light weapon. On the fall of the tusker, away went the herd, but very slowly; and so exhausted did elephants appear, having been chased from before seven o'clock until 9, that I had I chosen, I verily believe I would have accounted for every one of them. However, as female elephants were not my game, and my gluttonous appetite had been appeased by the slaughter of three tuskers, and further as the elephants were not likely to interfere with my carting operations for some time, I judged it expedient to return home, well satisfied with my morning's sport. Let not would-be elephant shots imagine that the above luck is common; for more than twenty-five years I have followed elephants, but never have been able to account for more than one tusker (and may be a female who got in the way) in one day, and rarely have I walked from sunrise to sun-set without pulling trigger, having followed a herd for hair that time, only, on coming up, to find it consist of nothing but females.

J * * * * * N.

—South of India Observer.

INDIAN CROCODILES.

The fact of a crocodile, no matter what species, seizing its prey *on shore* is of sufficient interest to be recorded. It is a common enough thing for these Saurians to lie in wait at deep pools and bathing ghats till some victim is by accident brought within easy reach, and then to seize and take it down; but I have never before heard of an instance similar to what I am about to chronicle. Not long ago I heard from a correspondent who was out on an ornithological excursion in the north of Oudh, that his dog had been taken away by one of these scaly monsters. He writes—"I had lost my dog, a large spaniel, he went with me along the little stream Biswee, went up to a *Nak* and barked at it, was boned and taken down before I could help him." As the name *Naka* and *Gharial* is occasionally applied by some villagers to both species which are equally common in these provinces, viz., *Ghariala Gangeticus* (the long-nosed species) and *Crocodilus palustris* (the snub-nosed species, the true Muggur, and *the* crocodile of the North-West), and as I could hardly believe that the former could be guilty of such a piece of audacity, I wrote to my friend for further particulars. The following is an extract from his reply:—"I did not see the Muggur, so can't say which kind he was. He was lying on the bank of the river, a small stream lined with the wild jamoon trees along both banks. It was just after sunset, and I was strolling along, when my dog, a large-sized spaniel, very playful as he always is, was running along the bank, about *three feet above the water*. He suddenly rushed on barking, and I thought he was perhaps after a hare. He then howled out as if something had turned on him, and as he hadn't any pluck, I thought that perhaps a pig had frightened him. I thought nothing more about it, but to my surprise the dog went on howling, and I saw him struggling too, but still on the ground, and my man suggested that something had hold of him. I ran up, but only heard the heavy splash and the drowning howl of the dog as he went down, and the water closed over them just as I got up to the spot. The animal habitually haunted that place, as all the long grass on the bank had been worn away by his daily lying there. An Abeer told me that a tattoo had been carried off only a short time ago."

When mentioning this anecdote to a friend of mine, he appeared sceptical as to the crocodile seizing the dog on *terra firma*, and mentioned that the *modus operandi* was for the reptile to knock its victim into the *water* with its tail, and *there* capture it. I accordingly applied for further information with the following results:—"The Muggur seized the dog *on the bank, about a yard above the water*, where he was lying. I can state positively that the brute caught the dog with its mouth, most probably by the hind leg or the tail, which was long and bushy. The poor creature in struggling to get away fell once and got up again, and it was plain he was caught behind. On noticing this, we began to run to the spot, and the Muggur hearing us, dropped over the bank into the water, his weight pulling the dog with him. You may be quite at rest about the tail dodge."

There is in the above hardly sufficient evidence to decide whether this "monster of the deep" was the *Gharial* (*G. Gangeticus*) or the Muggur, *C. palustris*. Writers on herpetology have invariably described the former as purely piscivorous, but this is erroneous to a great extent. Doubtless this species, in common with its brotherhood, subsists chiefly on fish, but I know from my own experience that the *Gharial* is very partial to dogs, goats, and, I should add, grilled bones, as he is to be found associating with his more formidable relative, the Muggur, at all the burning ghats along the Ganges and Jumna. I have heard of a *Gharial* making a sudden dash at a dog that was drinking water at the edge of a jheel, missing him by some accident, and remaining motionless, quite paralyzed, as it were, from the strenuous movement, and remaining in that position till shot, and thus identified. Dogs have actually been carried away in the Ganges Canal by the *Gharial*, and I have seen a native who had been severely mauled in one of his legs by one of these long-nosed brutes. As regards the snub-nosed fellows (*G. Gangeticus*), they are capable of any amount of daring, and only lately a case of one having been shot in Lower Bengal, in the act of stalking a pony, has been recorded in the *Pioneer*.

I am much obliged to "J. C." for noticing my query, but he has not given me the information required, viz., whether *C. porosus* (Schneid) had ever been known to occur in the rivers of the North-Western Provinces. To the three species mentioned by "J. C." may be added *C. Pondicherianus*, of which species only one young specimen has as yet been captured, but this has been figured by Günther in his work on Indian Reptiles. The crocodile question is one of the greatest interest, and perhaps there is no branch of Natural History so little known, and regarding which the synonyms have been so much confused. A few words regarding the geographical distribution of the four species of *Crocodilidae* inhabiting Continental India, and I am done.

C. Palustris (*Lesson*).—This is *the* crocodile of Lower Bengal and Upper India, where it is associated with *C. Gangeticus*. I consider this to be the true Muggur, *not Boch* and *Kumeer*, which vernacular names are more applicable to the *C. porosus*, and are used by the natives of *Lower* Bengal, where that species (*porosus*) is to be found. These two names are not known in the North-West, where the croodile in question has not as yet occurred. *C. palustris* is rare in Burmah, but abundant in Ceylon, and it is very closely allied to *C. vulgaris* (*Cuv.*) of the Nile. I believe it does not attain to the same size, nor is it so formidable as the wet species.

C. Porosus (*Schneid*).—This is *the* crocodile of Burmah, where it is abundant, and it is associated, though sparingly in Lower Bengal, with the preceding species. I believe *Porosus* to be purely estuarine, and its occurrence anywhere in Upper India will be accidental. It has, however, a wide southern range, being found along the East and West Coasts, and specimens from Australia do not differ in any material respect. It is probable that those huge black monsters one sees in the Sunderbunds, and in some of those enormous jheels in Lower Bengal, are referable to this species, and not to *palustris*. Both species are found in Ceylon, and according to Sir Emerson Tennent, *porosus* inhabits the rivers and estuaries throughout the low countries of the coasts, whereas *palustris* lives exclusively in fresh water, frequenting the tanks in the Northern and Central Provinces. This, therefore, favours the view that the former does not occur in any of the rivers in these provinces.

C. Trigonops (*Gray*).—This is a species regarding which very little is known. Günther unites it with *C. palustris*; but Theobald is of opinion that "it is an extremely well-marked species," and further, that "it may very likely be the small crocodile said to inhabit the streams on the tableland of Rhotas Ghur." A specimen shot by Theobald in Nerbudda was not more than eight feet long. It is just possible that the small rocky streams in Bundlekund and Central India may be the habitat of this species. The subject is well worth investigation.

C. Pondecherianus.—Only one young specimen of this species has as yet been obtained. It is figured in Günther's work, and it is supposed to have been captured at Pondicherry. As it was 12 inches long shortly after being hatched, it will doubtless prove a large species. *Pondicherianus* may be looked for in estuaries and the coasts along Southern India.

We have thus two fresh-water and two (as it were) salt-water crocodiles, besides *G. Gangeticus*, which is too well known to require any special notice.—"*Anas Boschas*" *in the Pioneer.*

THE CAPITULATION AT SEDAN.

General de Wimpffen, who succeeded Marshal MacMahon in command of the French Army of Rescue on the day it capitulated at Sedan, has just published, in Paris, his own account of the proceedings. General de Wimpffen is strongly of opinion that the army might, by a bold and sustained effort, have broken through the bonds that encircled it at Sedan. He declares that he had ordered such effort to be made, and gives the following as the text of the famous letter he addressed to the Emperor Napoleon at a quarter past 1 o'clock, 1st of September;"—"Sire,—Rather than be imprisoned at Sedan, I have decided to force the line extended before the positions of General Lebrun and General Ducrot. Let your Majesty place yourself in the middle of your troops. They will hold it an hour open a passage for you." At the same time that he despatched this note, he sent orders to the Generals to prepare for the attempt. But, he adds, while he was preparing for the combat, he suddenly discovered that the flag of truce floated over Sedan. He, nevertheless, called his soldiers around him, and told them to follow him and open a passage through the German ranks. With some 2,000 brave men he seized the Faubourg of Balan, and declares that had the Emperor even then followed his counsels, a large portion of the army might have broken through. On one moot point in the history of the war, General de Wimpffen supplies important and conclusive evidence. He states that when by the Emperor's orders Count Reed opened negotiations with Prince Bismarck, the latter demanded as the terms of peace an indemnity of four milliards and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.—*Times.*

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The semi-official *Gazette* of Strasburg publishes the following article:—"A certain number of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, taking advantage of Article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, have elected to adopt French nationality. The German Government raises no complaint against these who avail themselves of a right guaranteed by the Treaty of Peace, and which will be respected. Having regard to the German policy and the consolidation of the new order of things, there is no reason to regret the departure of these hostile elements of the population; but the matter assumes a different aspect when persons who have officially declared that they had elected to adopt French nationality do not really emigrate, but continue in the character of Frenchmen to reside in the territory of the German Empire. In such an event the German Government might very well be expected to have something to say, and it will say it if the presence of these *soi-disant* emigrants should constitute a danger for the interests of the State. From the moment when any one has declared himself to be a Frenchman he is estimated as a foreigner in Alsace-Lorraine. However, France is precisely the nation which by its conduct towards Germans resident within its territory has violated the respect which is extended by all civilized nations to foreigners, and has pushed to its extremest consequences the principle according to which foreigners are only tolerated and may be expelled at the discretion of the Government. And what is at this moment, notwithstanding the conclusion of peace and the two paragraphs of the Treaty of Frankfort, the position of Germans remaining in France? They have been permitted to return, it is true; but residence is rendered almost impossible by the weakness or the connivance of the Government with the popular fanaticism. It is thus that foreigners—Germans—are treated in France. It is not to be expected that our Government should, by way of reprisal, adopt a course which would deprive Frenchmen resident within its territories of their rights and of their protection. But, on the other hand, it cannot be expected under present circumstances that it should manifest extreme favour towards those foreigners when important interests are at stake. France is pleased to maintain towards Germany a kind of moral warfare. It tolerates the formation of a society which publicly styles itself 'the League for the deliverance of Alsace,' and whose programme evidently consists in resistance to the consequences of the cession of Alsace-Lorraine, and in endeavouring to obtain a restoration of that province to France. These designs naturally meet with most favour from those Alsatians who have proved by electing to remain Frenchmen their sympathies with France and their hatred to Germany. The Government could not permit this dangerous game to be carried further. It might well happen that the population of Alsace-Lorraine should contain numerous classes of individuals who, in their character as Frenchmen, might, in contempt of the sovereignty of the German Empire, stir up agitations of a character that might become a danger to the State. Therefore, every one who decides upon retaining the French nationality must well understand that from that moment he is no more than tolerated in Alsace-Lorraine, and that the German Government reserves to itself in respect of such an emigration combined with unbroken residence full and entire liberty to act as shall seem best to itself.

FALSE PROSPECTUSES.

At the Mansion-house, London, on the 28th ult., Joseph Taylor, 30 years of age, described as a merchant, and for whose apprehension a warrant had been out for nearly a year, was brought before Sir Robert Carden to answer an indictment found against him and others at the Central Criminal Court, and afterwards removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, for having, while a director of the Monarch Insurance Company, untruthfully published a prospectus of the affairs of the company, with intent to create in the public mind a belief that it was carrying on a prosperous business as insurers against loss by fire. Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, attended to prefer the charge. It may be remembered that the prisoner, with other of the directors, underwent several examinations before the then Lord Mayor on the same charge, and was admitted to bail, from time to time, himself in £2,000 and two sureties of £1,000 each, and that he eventually absconded while under recognizances, by himself and sureties, on the eve of being committed for trial. From the Bench lately Sir Robert Carden has twice publicly referred to his absconding as resulting in peculiar hardship to his sureties, who had in consequence been for some time incarcerated in prison, where they still remain. The rest of the directors, it may be recollected, were tried and convicted before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and acquitted, but the learned Judge intimated that it was a proper case for a prosecution, the costs of which, moreover, he allowed so far as it was in his power to do so. Sergeant Bull, a city detective officer, apprehended the prisoner as he was landing from a passenger steamer at St. Katharine's Wharf. The officer produced his warrant authorizing his arrest, upon which the prisoner said he would give him no trouble, and was only sorry he had not appeared to take his trial. Being asked, when before the Court, if he was disposed to exercise his privilege to ask the officer any questions, he replied in the negative, and reminded the Alderman that he had been already committed for trial. In the result, Sir Robert Carden formally committed the prisoner to take his trial, and ordered him to be conveyed to Newgate in the meantime.—*Times.*

The newest wonder in the Far West, is a soda lake near Rawlings, on the Union Pacific Railroad, several miles in circumference, and capable of supplying 65,000 tons of soda a year. This genial body of water is fed from countless springs bubbling from a species of granite rocks which includes in its composition of soda feldspar.

THE CHOLERA.

It is extremely important at this moment to trace the course of the Asiatic cholera during the last year, and to define its line of march up to this time. It is full of instruction, and not, without elements of promise. Dr. Fauvel, one of the most competent authorities, has analyzed the official documents, and his conclusions are worth knowing. It was in 1870 that the alarm was given at Constantinople of the outbreak of cholera at Taganrog on the Sea of Azof, and at Rostoff on the Don. Soon the principal cities of the Russian coast of the Black Sea were attacked in the course of the month of August—Kertch, Berdiansk, Theodosia, Odessa, and even Poti, whence the disease propagated itself into the interior of the Caucasian provinces. As usual, the rapid propagation along the Russian coast coincided with the arrival, by steamship, of travellers starting from the infected points. There was no mistaking that it was epidemic of Asiatic cholera coming from the interior of Russia with the movement produced by the transport of grain to the point of embarkation. This epidemic was otherwise remarkable for the slightness of its intensity—that is, for the small number of attacks. At the end of September it was everywhere on the decline, and subsequently died out along the coast. An important fact to be observed in regard to the epidemic is that, thanks to the measures of quarantine enforced by the Ottoman sanitary authorities, the Turkish coast was completely saved from the disease, in spite of the numerous arrivals from the infected ports. Thus, from the 2d of August to the 21st of September not fewer than 700 ships, among which were several having cholera on board, were submited to quarantine at the mouth of the Bosphorus. Whence did this epidemic come? The first idea which occurs is that this was simply an extension of the malady which reigned at the commencement of the year in the provinces of Central Russia, and was propagated to the south with the commercial movement above mentioned. At Constantinople another opinion is entertained. They have the conviction, based on documents the value of which is not yet ascertained by Continental authorities, that this epidemic, and even that of the close of 1869, was due to Persian importation. The disease is declared to have broken out at Nijni Novgorod at the time of the fair and with the arrival of the Persian merchants. This question is one which, as Dr. Fauvel points out, is of great European importance. If, as the prevalent opinion runs, the actual epidemic be only a sequence of the importation of 1865, a recrudescence such as is often observed in imperfectly extinguished foci of disease, this epidemic is distinguished from those which precede it in its course of invasion, and would tend to prove that cholera has found in Russia conditions favourable to its genesis and acclimatation. If, on the other hand, the existing epidemic have for its origin a Persian importation it falls then under the ordinary rule of epidemics of cholera due to a re-importation of the disease. This is a question which it behoves the sanitary administrators to solve.—*British Medical Journal.*

WHAT A MAN MAY DO.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Sept. 1.)

In the days when Manchester promulgated her discoveries and her prophecies so triumphantly, it was a common article of belief that the world could no longer be governed at the will of a monarch or a minister. The time was past, it was said, when the peace and the welfare of whole nations could be disposed of by two or three gentlemen sitting in private conclave. Public interests had become too mighty; the commercial value of peace had been too well proved; the prosperity of the various States of the world was too closely intervolved; and there was over all an enlightened and humane feeling which, were concerning to be led astray by cabinet or dynastical projects, and too strong for the will or the caprice of any individual potentate whatever.

It is unnecessary to say that the same reasons were adduced to prove that the reign of universal peace had begun. We have since learned by many a bloody spectacle that this ultimate deduction was fallacious; nevertheless there exists a considerable amount of belief in the validity of the other. But if the cessation of wars, and if the domination of individual minds, are necessary steps towards the millennium, we are as far from it as ever. For the world is as full of war as thunderclouds of lightning; and everywhere we behold how, at the will and the word of a single man, the most pregnant events of history may be repeated. It must be said for republicanism, for native and well-rooted republicanism, that this was not so in America during the times of the civil war. Thoroughly able men like Lincoln and Lee distinguished themselves of course, playing the natural part of able men in a great crisis; but the Secession and its conquest were the proper work of no man, in the sense that the unification of Italy was the work of Cavour. In Europe, however, it is different to a degree which its different history hardly explains. Here the monarch and the minister have still enormous personal power; and in other nations than in France under the Empire we may witness the spectacle of whole populations watching the hand of their master, like the dog who looks to see in which direction the stone is to be cast. Cavour has already been instanced as a man who, in spite of many difficulties at home and abroad, moulded the destinies of his nation and altered the landmarks of Europe in his own fashion and at his own time. The utter domination of France by her late Sovereign for twenty years, and his way of doing it, and the fearful penalties he publicly heaped up as the price of his rule, afford another proof of what one man may do with millions of his fellowmen. In the meeting with the same prince with the Emperor of Austria at Villafranca we see also how a couple of gentlemen, in a private room, may dispose of nations at their own pleasure. What Beust has done is less to the point, perhaps; but there remains the prime example of Bismarck, whose history will form a splendid memorial of how, even in days like ours, an individual statesman may make a chessboard of Europe, move his king, knights, pawns like instruments of wood and iron, and force the game to a war or a peace at his own liking. And we know by our own sensations when we receive a saucy despatch from the North; or send one of our envoys to interrogate a very doubtful foreign Chancellor; or read affectionate letters from the Russian to the Prussian potentate; or hear of two Sovereigns meeting to talk things over privately at a watering-place—that we are still in times when houses, fields, provinces may be harried at the nod of a king, and men by tens of thousands slain by private whims of a minister. At this moment, more or less dread of the republican propaganda, more or less resolution to sap and to crush it, in the minds of Prince Bismarck and his master (those two alone) may determine whether all Europe shall not be kept under military rule and loss and alarm for years to come. And this is a matter of opinion, not of necessity.

The probable reflection upon these remarks is that they are not new, and that we in England need not concern ourselves with a mode of affairs that does not prevail in our own sea-girt territories. But though there is no novelty in saying that continental nations are yet disposed of as of old, there is infinite danger in neglecting that fact. For it is by no means true that the failure in other lands of the Manchester prophecy does not concern us at home. If England could not possibly suffer from hostilities directed against herself, or did not suffer greatly from any war; and if the princes and powers in whom so much might besides were ever wise and good, then there would be little to care for. But we know by many examples that the schemes of statesmen and soldiers are not always planned for the benefit of mankind at large; that they are often blunders, and sometimes madly wicked; and that even those which are governed by the best intentions and are very promising at the outset, give nothing to the world from first to last but wasted life and murdered peace. When all has been said about civilization and the discovery of common interests, this remains to be said, to prosper, and do prosper, like the beasts of the field. They harry and devour each other at need, and at the bidding of instincts that have little to do with the mere necessities of existence. These instincts were thoroughly well known and heartily practised amongst ourselves for a long time; but our insularity and our prosperity have weakened them: we are hardly conscious of them now. But there are nations within a few hours of us which are not insular, and have their fortunes yet to make: orders and not only that, but their very existence to maintain, as one brute against another in the desert. As long as this state of things lasts, and as long as it is controlled as now it is by the scheming and the amusement but falsified hopes of interested, and unscrupulous persons, wars there will be; and not only necessary wars, but wars of aggression and aggrandizement; and there will be all sorts of plots and combinations and Treaty of Pausdorf, to carry them out. It is foolish, then, to imagine that wars are not concerned with the machinations of men like Louis Napoleon or Prince Bismarck. Even before they are most influential, they have the personal command of enormous armies, and either their true needs or their fancied needs, necessities ordained by fate or by themselves created, their single wits wisely or unwisely directed to the remodelling of European affairs, or their own assumed advantages, may set those powers in motion in a way that may not benefit us by any means. However peaceable and content we may be, it is in *their* hands to make such arrangements on their own behalf as would imperil our prosperity, and compel us to engage in the same fortunes in fight, or to surrender both goods and honour. The encouragement of great success may urge them to such resolves—as it egged on the great Napoleon—and so equally may the recklessness of impending failure. A like motive may act on ambition in its hour of supremist felicity, and when the tide turns and it is desperate.

If this is true, as surely it is, then in view of perils from abroad that we cannot possibly control, we ought to see what means we have at home for resisting them. Two things immediately strike us, on doing so. The first is that we in England also are under personal domination: and by the Reform Act of 1867 are likely to remain so. This is generally admitted. Thus the *Spectator* says, "The electors are masters, and the electors prefer men to measures. It will be found, whenever the struggle begins in earnest, that the Act of 1867 made the favour of the people for particular persons a most potential, it may be an irresistible, element in politics . . . We do not thoroughly understand, or pretend to understand, our new masters, do not affect to know exactly how deep their affection for Mr. Gladstone has sunk into their minds; but we do know . . . that no one is coming with him for a moral pleiniscitum." We quote this merely to show that the personal domination of an individual Minister in England is perfectly understood, admitted and accounted for, by politicians who regard the matter with quite different eyes from our own. In fact, it cannot be doubted after the events of the last Session, after Mr. Gladstone's language and conduct throughout the year, that the Premier is governing and is ready to govern as a British Elect of the People:—in open disregard of the Legislature and by what the *Spectator* calls a moral plebiscitum. Well, that is the first thing we see when we turn from the dangers of personal domination abroad. The next is that the persons who rule us absolutely refuse to believe in those dangers, and act accordingly. They are like moral mice, who, for the credit of four-footed things, should piously deny credence to the appetites of the cat. Seeing how much nobler it is to utter saintly sentences than to organize aggressive wars, our dictator utters the saintly sentences, and won't believe that any statesman is wicked enough to organize aggressive wars. Now he is at its head, he is convinced that England has nothing but peaceful rivalry to fear; nor in our intercourse with Continental countries is there any "scope for evil passions" (we quote from a famous article in the *Edinburgh Review*). Now-a-days England is "the appropriate object of general confidence. In every quarrel, in every difficulty, it is her aid that is most courted." While Europe is in the condition that now stares us in the face, our Minister fondles the opinion that all England has to do is to "seek to found a moral empire upon the confidence of the nations." While every Power on the Continent is arming to the teeth, and three or four gentlemen in Mr. Gladstone's position are arranging among themselves how and when the world shall be resettled after a deluge of blood, our premier is "certain that a new law of nations is gradually taking hold of the mind and coming to sway the practice of the world; a law which recognizes independence, which frowns upon aggression, which favours the pacific not the bloody settlement of disputes; above all, which recognizes as a tribunal of paramount authority the general judgment of civilised mankind!" This language is believed to be Mr. Gladstone's own; whether that be the case or not, no other could so well expound his general sentiments or conduct of affairs.

Where, then, do we find ourselves? The universal failure of the Manchester prophecy is bitter and unpromising for us. Abroad matters are as they have ever been; and two or three monarchs and two or three ministers are at this moment plotting and striving in a way that bodes nothing but a vast war of the regular old Cabinet-made kind; a war, too, by which the very existence of England as a prosperous country is menaced. At home we have got our own dictator, our own all-powerful Minister; and he will see nothing of all this, will know nothing, will believe nothing. There is a streak of silver sea; and there is, he thinks, some amazing Potentiality in sweet ideas and humane aspirations. These gird us about with security; they canopy the land with peace; and if he ever permits himself to contemplate a conflict which may rage all over Europe, and into Asia, and shake down everything English worth having, his visions are confined to the blessed spectacle of the British Cabinet called in to arbitrate when all is over. From which it appears that a dictator of Mr. Gladstone's pattern is as likely to prove unfortunate as any unholy and pugnacious Bismarck that ever lived.

A POLITICAL PICNIC.

On Saturday afternoon (Aug. 26) the Liberal and Reform Clubs of Manchester, eight in number, made an excursion by rail to Tabley Park, Cheshire, which had been kindly placed at their disposal by Lord de Tabley, and nearly 5,000 persons were present. The weather was fine, although a strong westerly breeze prevailed. In the course of the afternoon a meeting was held under the fine ancestral oaks, which was presided over by Mr. Latham, chairman of the Mid-Cheshire Liberal Registration Association.

The Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved—"That this meeting views with indignation the conduct of the so-called friends of the working classes in the House of Commons, who have, throughout the Session, not only on the Ballot Bill, but on other measures brought forward by the Government, delayed their progress by factious and frivolous opposition; and that this meeting hereby tenders to Government, and to those members of Parliament who have supported them in their efforts to break down the huge monopoly of Purchase in the army, its warmest thanks, and pledges itself to use every effort in its support."

Mr. Councillor Joseph Thompson, of Manchester, seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Dr. Parkhurst moved—"That in the opinion of this meeting the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Ballot Bill—a measure so eminently qualified to give protection to the people in the rightful exercise of the franchise—is both unjust and impolitic, and calls for the strongest reprobation of the people; and that this meeting hopes some means will be devised so that the two Houses may be brought to work more in harmony with each other, and for the best interests of the country."

Mr. Councillor J. Harwood seconded the motion.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said that looking to what the Government had done during the past three Sessions, he thought he would be a very exacting man indeed who was much dissatisfied. (Applause.) The Government might look the country in the face, and say that it had at least endeavoured to do its duty. The Opposition during the past Session had acted a most obstructive part. But the question was one of privilege, and they could not expect privilege to stand by and vanish. (Laughter and cheers.) Every man in this country, however poor, should be made politically independent. (Hear, hear.) There was great reason on the part of privilege to fear these measures, and hence the obstruction which had been shown. He was not anxious with regard to the question of the House of Lords. It had not power enough to obstruct the progress of enlightened opinion in this country. It would live its day. How long that day would be no one could tell, but if it should become a great difficulty in our path it would undoubtedly be removed. (Cheers.) But there was no anxiety about the House of Lords. The only anxiety he had when he thought of political questions in this country was with reference to the mental condition of the people. The thing he was anxious about was that the people should advance in education, and that they should be mentally elevated so that they could judge of these great political questions. If we advanced like that every institution worth preserving was sure to be preserved. (Great cheering.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The company remained in the park for some hours. Ample provision had been made for a supply of creature comforts, and the railway company placed on the passenger service from Knutsford no less than seven trains to Manchester, running at intervals between 6 and half-past 8 o'clock.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1125 Wolfville, Coultier	Feb. 2
1263 Montana, Parsons	Apl. 21
873 Sea Queen	May 15
1693 Adelaide, Arcus—Owen & Okell	June 2
1234 Algonquin, Jordon	June 7
1236 Annie Frost, Smith	June 21
1057 Gladstone, Woollacott	June 22
1293 Victoria Cross, Cowley	June 23
1339 Prince Regent, Olagoo	
1328 Prince Eugene, Smith	
1401 Cordillera, Barry	
1013 Tirrell, Morgan	
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw	
1245 Eastern Light, McFee	
1339 Tabor, Otis	
1264 W. G. Russell, Owen.	
963 Melrose, Neill.	
1062 Ontario, Scott	
1307 Prince Leopold, Irvine	
Williams	
881 Constance Maurice	
909 Khimjee Oodowjee	
1033 Saummendel	
1610 Juanhoe, Heerrimann	
1434 Westminster, Grove	
1256 Moss and, Hircolm	
878 Ruby, Grey	
1355 Alonzo (s), Augusta—Raynest.	
Augusta, Raynest.	

FROM LONDON.

816 Copenhagen, Cowie—Stenhouse & Co.	June 3
409 M. M. Peter	June 15
1036 Roodee, Davies	June 16
1184 Albert Victor, Clark—Stenhouse & Co.	June 23
815 Flora, Shearer	
1499 Dallam Tower—Stenhouse & Co.	
744 Inverness	
1562 British Monarch	
781 Salacia, Ranken	
1048 Jumna, Laing	
721 Pembrokeshire, Wilknow—Thomas Steuart & Co.	
920 Baldovan, Tosh	
1293 Dharwar, Freebody—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	
1248 Nelson.	
531 Davercourt, Heigho	
690 West Anatralian, Andrem	
494 Kingston O. F.	
1283 Ardgowan, Ker.	

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800 Yeddo (s).	Aug. 28
722 Bivouac (s).	Sept. 1
1068 Edward (s), Steele	Sept. 15
1437 Orlando (s).	Sept. 20
1320 Parana (s).	

FROM BORDEAUX.

314 Marie Gabrielle, Elen	June 12

FROM CALCUTTA.

1066 Egeria—Stenhouse & Co.	
848 Medusa.	
1007 Royal Saxon	
1012 Kate Gregory	
1249 Arundel	
800 Regina	
1278 Janet Cowan	
604 John Peacock	

FROM CLYDE.

1324 Sumatra, Dyce	Mar. 22
1000 City of Vienna, McDonald	May 8
699 City of Manchester, Naughton	June 24
Alice Wilson, Morris	
333 Alaska	
904 City of Amoy, Murdoch.	

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757 Berlin	May 26
1408 Birmingham	June 13
437 Poscidon	June 14
939 Sattara	June 28
1210 Arabia	June 28
1089 Cavalier	June 30
899 Salfarra	
660 Sved	
701 England's Glory, Moon	
1114 Nagasaki	
1260 Sabina	
863 Virginia.	
861 Ceres.	

FROM NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

1345 British Sovereign	
1257 Golden Fleece, Fife.	

FROM SHIELDS.

1193 Perseverance	Feb. 13
1104 Attila	Apl. 18
744 Inverness	Apl. 21
1068 Gleanros	May 26
British Princess, Stewart—Owen & Okell.	

FROM CARDIFF.

1129 Chrysolite, Croikshauk	May 26
1332 Phineas Pendleton, Pendleton	June 13
1388 Royal Sovereign, Curphey	July 7
409 Vidal	
1001 Norah Greame, Robinson.	

FROM BOSTON.

741